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100,000 Axis Troops Seize Hungary; Nazis Act Ruthlessly in Balkan Crisis; Allied Delay Builds Up Supplies in Italy

Paper Drive Rescheduled; Britain Gets 38 Carriers; Poles Attack Field Police

The World's Day—March 21, 1944

Boston: Paper Collections Start on Thursday

Greater Boston's intensified paper salvage drive, postponed yesterday by storm conditions, will begin on Thursday in Wards 1 to 10, and continue until Saturday, George G. Hyland, Salvage Chairman, announced today. [Page 2.]

American citizenship of Francisco P. Gallucci, former Italian language radiocaster on two Boston radio stations and resident of the Back Bay, was revoked today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in a lengthy opinion handed down in the United States District Court.

Legislation to provide adequate means to permit members of the armed forces to vote by absentee ballots was presented today to a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature by Gov. Robert O. Blood. [Page 2.]

A complete investigation of the South Boston Evacuation Day affray in which six members of a Malden juvenile band were injured was promised today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, to determine the real cause of the trouble. [Page 2.]

Postwar planning for Boston should focus upon lifting traffic strain from downtown streets, according to Massachusetts Institute of Technology transportation authority. [Page 2.]

Washington: Britain Gets 38 Escort Carriers

A fleet of 38 escort aircraft carriers to be part of the antisubmarine forces of the Allied nations has been delivered to Britain under Lend-Lease, it was announced by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox. He said 50 of the type remain in the United States Navy.

Representative Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri told a special House committee he would produce two sailors who would substantiate a story that a United States task force was trapped by the Japanese "because of the bungling" of the Federal Communications Commission. The committee is investigating the FCC. [Page 3.]

Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and a possible "dark horse" for the Republican Presidential nomination, notified Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that he would accept but not seek the nomination. [First Page, Second Section.]

Release of 139 Miami Beach hotels by midsummer was announced by the War Department, in reduction of the Army Air Forces training program.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia will visit the United States shortly, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, diplomatic sources reported.

Representatives Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York and John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio arrived in Algiers for an "unofficial" survey, particularly into relations with the French.

In Europe: Poles Resist Confiscation of Crops

Polish peasants are battling German field police in Central Poland, according to a news broadcast from the Polish Underground Radio. Fighting apparently broke out when the peasants resisted German confiscation of potato crops and cattle. One of the biggest battles, the Polish Telegraph Agency reports, occurred in the Lukow district, where Poles attacked the Germans with hand grenades.

More than 500,000 persons, mostly Jews, have been killed at the Polish concentration camp of Osweicism, the Polish Ministry of Information reports in a statement on Nazi atrocities. The Polish population of Warsaw has fallen to 750,000 from its 1939 total of 1,300,000, the statement said.

Pierre Cot, French Socialist and prewar Air Minister of France, has arrived in Moscow on a special mission for the French Committee of National Liberation. He is expected to remain there for about three months, it is said.

The French Commissariat of Information denied a report that four men, convicted of murder and brutality by the French Military Court, had been executed. The Commissariat said that the convicted men's appeal for mercy is still to be acted on.

The European Advisory Commission, representing the United States, Britain, and Russia, is already hard at work and meeting regularly, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons.

Polish National Council members in London have protested because they claim the rights of Poland for boundary settlement under Atlantic Charter terms are ignored, while Parliament members criticized the Government suggestion that Germany and enemy countries will not be beneficiaries of the Charter.

A new German-Turkish treaty has been concluded under which it is reported that Germany will send medical and industrial materials to Turkey in exchange for fish, tobacco, and other products.

British subjects assisting the enemy by broadcasting from enemy stations "will not be included in the category of war criminals, but will be charged with offenses against British law and brought to trial in British courts," Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons. He did not refer by name to "Lord Haw Haw" or others to whom the law would apply.

National: Bus Strike Continues in Louisiana

Tie-up of bus transportation continued in Louisiana and the Gulf Coast as 125 drivers and five mechanics employed in the Shreveport area by the Tri-State Transit Company remained on strike in the face of a NWLB back-to-work order. Greyhound-Teche officials in New Orleans said no busses were leaving the city in a strike that began over a wage demand.

Officials of the boilermakers' union and the Combustion Engine Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., were summoned by the Fourth Regional War Labor Board, Atlanta, Ga., to a hearing on March 22, in an attempt to end the strike involving half the 3,000 workers.

Members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 50, local at the Vanadium Corporation of America plant, Niagara Falls, N. Y., approved the agreement reached by company and union officials to resume work after a nine-day stoppage that began March 12.

Americas: Paraguayan Cabinet Members Resign

Three members of the Paraguayan Cabinet of President Higinio Morinigo—Luis Argana, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rogelio Espinoza, Finance Minister; and Sigfredo Grossbrown, Education Minister—resigned in Asunción without public explanation.

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Fair and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Red Cross War Fund

Only 2 days left to do your share for 1944.

The campaign is still $740,870.21 short of its goal.

The Red Cross can't make its quota without your contribution. Don't let your Red Cross down. If a solicitor has not yet seen you, send your contribution to 10 Post Office Square TODAY.

GIVE MORE! GIVE NOW!

Nation's Ideal War Town In Gleeful Fete

Meriden, Conn., citizens unite in observance of accolade bestowed recently by the WMC.

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDEN, Conn., March 21—The citizens of this friendly industrial town in the central Connecticut Valley were digging out today from a six-inch snowfall that had threatened but in no way impaired their celebration as the "nation's ideal war community."

This accolade, bestowed upon them by the War Manpower Commission two weeks ago, was conferred in person yesterday by such celebrities as Paul V. McNutt, Jimmy Durante, and Louise Rainer during a town party that began in a blizzard and ended on a nationwide radio hook-up.

In between there was a sampling tour of the city's war plants where the irrepressible Jimmy Durante clowned his way down delighted assembly lines, a good dinner of unrationed food in a plant cafeteria, and a pictorial exhibit of what makes Meriden ideal at the Y. M. C. A.

Celebrities Attend

By the time of the broadcast, the party of celebrities, motion picture people and correspondents had picked up Connecticut's two Senators, Francis T. Maloney (D) and John A. Danaher (D), both natives of Meriden; Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, and Mayor Francis R. Danaher, a brother of the junior Senator.

And by this time, too, 11 p. m., it was apparent to the visitors that the town of 46,000 persons was also in on the fun. Many of the townspeople, for example, were waiting good-naturedly to see the broadcast and the world premiere of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's documentary two-reeler, "Main Street Today."

This straightforward film tells how "Main Street" met the problem common to the nation as a whole, manpower shortage, and while its resemblance to the solution attained by Meriden may have been coincidental, it was easy to see for as many of the town's 20,000 workers who could get away last night to see it.

Plants Visited

The men and women themselves in the four plants visited—International Silver Corporation, Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company, Cuno Engineering Company, and New Departure Manufacturing Company—were plainly pleased to take a bow, as they did, for the whole country.

They were standing on a record that included no lost manhours because of strikes in ten years, six Army-Navy "E" awards, a fair solution of a racial discrimination,

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Drastic steps taken by Hitler when Horthy refuses demand for more active aid.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 21 (AP)—A report from Bucharest, Rumania, said today that Rumania's rulers had met in a five-hour secret conference yesterday presumably to decide whether to oppose or surrender to the Russians on the point of entering their country.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Hungary, one of the last German satellites to enjoy some freedom of action, has been occupied by German troops, to be henceforth controlled according to German military requirements.

The new situation is simple confirmation of the Reich's military perplexities in Southeast Europe and proof of Germany's ruthless determination to do all possible to prevent the war from extending to the Reich's own soil.

The extent to which this latest act is beneficial to the Allied cause in that part of Europe can be properly assessed only when the Hungarian reaction to it is definitely known.

Hard Choice for Hungary

Will the Hungarians consider the Russian danger greater than the German and co-operate with the latter? Or will they resist the Germans because of this affront to Hungary's national integrity.

[The Associated Press quoted a direct report from the Balkans as saying that Hungarian troops had fought both German and Rumanian forces near the southeastern frontier around Arad. The Hungarian radio station operated by the Army was said to be radiocasting regular appeals to troops to resist the Nazi.]

Of one thing, however, there is no doubt. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, must have refused Hitler's demands. Otherwise there would be no need for the Reichsführer to take his present drastic steps.

Events of the past few weeks, both on the Russian front and within Hungary, must have convinced Hungarian state leaders that something of this kind soon would occur. Apart from constant bickerings between German and Hungarian authorities on the part to be played by Hungarian troops against the Russians, there long has been a German suspicion that Hungary, having secured territorially all it could hope for from

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press Radiophoto

First Fruits of Bessarabian Campaign

The thunder of the Russian advance echoes throughout Hungary and the Balkans as the Second Ukrainian Army drives ahead in Bessarabia. The radiophoto shows men of the Ukrainian Army forces examining captured German war equipment.

Allied Strategy in Italy: Tactics Conserve Troops

A detailed answer to widespread press criticism of the progress of the Allied military campaign in Italy is provided by Mr. Stead in two articles, of which today's is the first. As a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Mediterranean theater, Mr. Stead has watched the entire Italian campaign develop step by step from Nov. 8, 1942, when he landed with the troops at Oran.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, March 21—Is the current criticism of Allied strategy, tactics, and equipment in Italy justified?

For the most part, this criticism hasn't taken into account all the relevant factors and has led to unjustified generalizations of particular instances.

It cannot, therefore, be said to be justified.

That is the opinion of the highest military quarters, where I have taken up points at issue.

These points range from reasons for the long continued use of linear tactics, rather than infiltration, to allegations that opportunities have been neglected for the use of ski patrols in the Italian mountains.

Some details with which criticism is rebutted cannot be printed for security reasons. But here is a full and authoritative answer so far as can be told:

Conservation of Troops

Basically, the reason why linear tactics have been persisted with so long is because these conserve troops. And such conservation has been essential during the inevitably slow build-up for an Allied offensive here that is still in the waiting stage.

The first evidence that the build-up was anywhere near completion was also the first evidence of the abandonment of linear tactics—namely, a daring "end run" which provided the Allies with a fresh potential base for later offensive operations from the Anzio region deep behind the main coast-to-coast German battle front.

Why a major offensive still is in the waiting stage is a question involving the Alles' over-all global strategy with its complex problems of allotment and distribution of troops and material.

These relate to such matters as available shipping space, supply position, distribution facilities, existing and prospective commitments in other theaters where fighting actually is in progress, and—the weightiest consideration of all—preparations to meet the prodigious demands of a "second front."

If the Italian campaign had been the Allies' only undertaking, events here could have been pushed along faster. But it wasn't. It therefore continued to have a relatively low priority, and the commanders had to do their best with the limited resources allotted to them in the past.

That, however, is by no means the only factor that has imposed on the Allies the necessity for linear tactics, which factor was similarly imposed on the Germans, who benefited from the fact that such tactics are more advantageous to the defenders than to the attackers.

There has also been a lack of

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Pravda Says Invasion Can Win War Now

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 21—An Allied second front in Europe is all that now is required to complete Hitler's downfall. That is the clear implication of the exultant Pravda editorial dealing with the latest Red Army successes in the Ukraine.

It says, "The Red Army victories have made specially favorable conditions for simultaneous blows against Hitler Germany from all sides—from the west and south as well as from the east."

And it adds that the Red Army has placed the German fascists on the brink of the precipice, but it will require additional heavy blows to shove them over.

This is the latest expression of the increasing optimism here, in marked contrast to the excessive caution and hesitancy when the news from the front was not so encouraging. "The Carpathian Mountains are already in sight," says Pravda. "Already the Dniester is behind the advancing Red Army units."

Nazi Weakness Indicated

The swiftness with which the Red Army gained a broad bridgehead in Bessarabia on the right bank of the Dniester appears to confirm the thesis that the Ger-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Russian army only 40 miles from Rumania; U. S. Battleships shell Mili in Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Some 100,000 Axis troops, including two divisions of Rumanians, were reported to be pouring into Hungary as a first step toward strengthening Hitler's shaky situation in the Balkans.

German troops were stated in Bucharest dispatches to Ankara to be occupying all strategic points in Hungary, such as railway junctions.

The sudden advance of the Red Army to within 100 miles of the Carpathian Mountains, guarding the eastern end of Hungary, and to within 60 miles of the Rumanian border on the Pruth River, has brought the immediate threat of disintegration among Germany's Balkan allies. Hitler therefore appears to have summoned Regent Horthy and Foreign Minister Ghyczy to Germany, where they are reported to be held, and sent his troops into the country.

Once established at Budapest, it may be expected that Hitler will extend his direct military control to Rumania in time to face the Russians who already are threatening to take Odessa, less than 100 miles from the mouth of the Danube. Odessa was reported to be already in process of being evacuated by the Germans as General Malinovsky's army virtually encircled the neighboring Black Sea port of Nikolaev.

Meanwhile 200 miles north of the Black Sea the Russians continued their advance beyond Mogilev-Podolski, which is only about 40 miles from Rumania's border at the Pruth River. They appear to have pushed on so rapidly in this sector that a number of German pontoon bridges across the Dniester were captured complete and the 31-mile bridgehead in Bessarabia was made secure by the large number of bridges thrown across the river.

The German armies on the Southern Russian front are now reported under the command of Field Marshal von Kleist, tank expert. What has happened to Field Marshal von Mannstein, their previous commander, was not stated.

For the present, there is little sign of the expected invasion from the West, although the fact that it is in course of preparation was evident from closing of a 10-mile-deep strip of British coast, including the whole of the south coast and the southern half of the east.

There was plenty of activity in the Pacific. Closely following the announcement that United States battleships and carrier-borne planes had battered the Mili Atoll in the Eastern Marshalls, came reports that Allied bombers had sunk all five vessels of a Japanese convoy off the New Guinea coast near Wewak.

This effective interference with Japanese supply lines, which has made possible the rapid capture of Solomons, Gilberts, Admiralties, and other islands, was further disclosed by the sinking of seven Japanese vessels by British submarines in the Far East, while the amazing feats of American marauding submarines in Pacific waters added another 15 to their sinkings bringing their total sinkings so far to 642.

Both in Italy and Burma, Allied forces continued to be held up by strong resistance.

Willkie Urges American Way Instead of New Deal Policy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

APPLETON, Wis., March 21—With the apparent intention of leading up to the presidential campaign itself, Wendell L. Willkie is using the Wisconsin primary to draw the issue sharper than ever before between himself and the New Deal on domestic policy.

He is dealing repeatedly and at length with what he considers the most fundamental question affecting the home front both now and after the war: The relationship of government to the economic life and social well-being of its citizens.

To the question of exactly why and wherein he opposes the New Deal, Mr. Willkie is saying:

"In the coming day the Republican Party must oppose to the utmost that party and those men who under whatever guise and slogans, either designedly or as an inevitable consequence of the policies they preach, would take America further along the road of a society controlled by government with incentives deadened and freedoms disappearing."

Human Values Stressed

To the ultra-conservatives in his own party, Mr. Willkie declares: "By the same token, and with equal vigor, we must completely reject the policies of those who, in their emphasis upon the rewards, forget the human values."

The alternative which Mr. Willkie sees and supports he puts in these words:

"If we truly understand the potentialities of modern science, industrial development, and international comity, we must know that we can create here in America a society in which the rewards will be ample to unleash the myriad energies of our people, a society which will at the same time give human protection far beyond anything heretofore envisioned."

It is evident from the carefully

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Customers Fight for Time As Clock Sale Rings Bell

CHICAGO (AP)—Fifteen hundred alarm clocks went on sale in a Loop department store March 20 and 2,500 customers stormed the counters. One clerk stood on a chair taking money and others tossed packaged clocks to buyers. Ten policemen struggled to maintain order.

In three hours flat—by the clock—they were all sold.

British 'Invasion Springboard' Put Under Drastic Restriction

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—The British War Office has announced the banning of visitors from about 1,000 miles of coast line.

Beginning April 1, the most far-reaching "area restrictions" which Britain has yet imposed upon its invasion springboard will go into effect.

Hundreds of towns and villages from the Wash to Land's End are affected by the ban. It will have a depth from 10 to 20 miles. In addition to the restricted areas on the British Coast, some sections of the east Scottish Coast, including the Firth of Forth, are protected.

The ban is to be enforced for as short a time as possible, and the people of Britain are offered this official concilation.

"It is hoped that this will be the last physical ban imposed on us during our lifetime."

In the newly restricted coastal areas, only members of the fighting forces, permanent residents, or persons with officially recognized reasons will be allowed to enter or leave.

All persons in the area over 16 years old will be required to carry identification papers, and persons unable to explain their presence there will be subject to a fine of $400 and three months' imprisonment. Binoculars and telescopes will be banned.

In the meantime, southern England is braced to meet this call just issued by Civilian Defense Headquarters:

"Britain will become the battle-

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A. F. of L. Nips C. I. O. Move To Boost 'Little Steel' Wages

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—American Federation of Labor members of the National War Labor Board apparently were still blocking today Congress of Industrial Organizations aspirations to break the "Little Steel" wage formula.

The Board, which has been arguing behind locked doors since March 16 over the question of hearing the United Steel Workers (C. I. O.) demands, which include as their cardinal point a 17-cents-an-hour rise in steel wages, still was deadlocked today, but was expected to erupt with some action momentarily.

It was reported around the Labor Building that A. F. of L. members, irked because President Roosevelt has refused to listen to their pleas for a more "realistic" wage line, are holding out for a promise of full C. I. O. co-operation in an appeal to Congress for higher wages. The President reputedly sent word to A. F. of L. leaders that since the Wage Stabilization Act, now under review by the Senate Banking Committee for possible renewal, includes a stabilization of wages the logical place for labor to apply is Congress.

C. I. O. leaders, on the other hand, feeling they have strong political pressures as well as pro-labor sympathies with which to approach the White House, evidently prefer to persist in their case before the NWLB, which means indirectly the President since the Board is an agency of the executive.

The new developments in the labor field bring a decidedly new picture, one in which most anything can happen. A continued blocking of C. I. O. hopes for a hearing on its steel demands might, for example, deepen the gulf between the two big labor organizations.

On the other hand, continued presidential indications that "Little Steel" is a rock in Administration policy and that no further chipping will be permitted might very easily throw the two labor groups together in a united front for an appeal to Congress.

Much of the issue is no doubt being worked out behind the closed doors where the NWLB is meeting.

U. S. Aids Vesuvius Refugees

NAPLES, March 21 (AP)—A great stream of hot lava poured out of the crater of Mount Vesuvius at a speed of 40 miles an hour at noon today without signs of subsiding, and the molten river licked at a third village on the northwest slopes after destroying two.

After burying most of San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma, the laval stream, 30 feet high and 200 yards wide, swept on toward Cercola, below San Sebastiano. Its pace slowed as it wound down the mountain.

The 5,000 inhabitants of Cercola were hurriedly evacuated as the white-hot rock flowed to within 150 feet of town hall. United States army trucks completed evacuation of the 7,000 inhabitants of the other two villages during the night. No casualties were reported.

The eruption, the worst since 1872, caused great property loss, not only from the burial of the towns but also from destruction of orchards and vineyards on the slopes.

A food dump for refugees was set up in the village of Pollena by Lieut. Col. James L. Kincaid, of New York City, Allied Administrative Chief for the City of Naples. From this center, bread and soup were distributed to various villages where the refugees found shelter. Medical supplies were made ready for delivery to any spot on short notice.

Colonel Kincaid remained on the volcano's slopes directing rescue

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Delay of 10 Minutes Brings Change in Status

TIFFIN, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—A snowstorm delayed by ten minutes the bus that was to take Charles F. Stout and other selective service registrants to a Toledo pre-induction examination today.

In that ten minutes Stout's Selective Service Board discovered he observed his 38th birthday anniversary last Saturday and sent him back to his farm at near-by Bloomville.

Hungary:

Germans Reported Meeting Resistance

Heavy German occupying forces—upward of 100,000 men by best estimates in London—were believed to be driving into Hungary as Hitler moved swiftly to strengthen his Balkan line against Russian armies already in Bessarabia.

Some Hungarians were reported

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N. H. Legislature Meets To Act on Soldiers' Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21 — The New Hampshire Legislature assembled in special session today to enact soldiers' vote legislation. In joint session the House and Senate heard Gov. Robert O. Blood urge speedy consideration to the problem. If administration leaders have their way the matter will be cleaned up in two or three days and the Legislature will adjourn.

The administration put in three measures intended to provide the necessary soldiers' vote machinery. The Governor submitted an explanatory message dealing with the three measures in detail.

One of the measures provides varying application forms for absentee voting. The forms cover not only voting for persons whose names are on checklists but also persons of voting age who have not had an opportunity to register. The measure provides special oaths in each instance.

War Ballots

The second measure covers so-called "war ballots." It would cover members of the armed forces and members of the war service organizations of the American Red Cross, Society of Friends, Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots and the U. S. O.

Members of the armed forces and others eligible, would be permitted to vote by both the Federal and State war ballots. If no State ballot shows up by election day the Federal ballot will be counted. But if both appear the State ballot will be counted.

The third administration measure provides for an earlier State primary to provide sufficient time for the printing of ballots after the primary and getting them to soldier voters and back. The measure calls for holding the primary on June 13 rather than Sept. 12. The measure also calls for advancing party conventions from October to July. Other changes in the time element for election procedure are provided in this measure.

Advancing Primary

The third measure is expected to be the subject of the greatest amount of controversy, especially that portion calling for advancing the primary to early June. The anti-administration element in the Legislature will battle this section on the basis that a July or August primary would be sufficiently early and that the June primary would work definitely to the advantage of those in power and to the detriment of their opponents, who would have a relatively short period in which to campaign.

In an effort to speed up legislative action public hearings on the three administration bills were scheduled for this afternoon, but in view of the fact that this is an election year, efforts to confine attention to these three bills is expected to be of no avail.

A number of lawmakers have already made it plain that they intend to push for enactment of other legislation.

Traffic Congestion Viewed As Boston's Major Problem

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Wipe out traffic congestion."

That was the four-word, overall solution to Boston's problems of high taxes, exorbitant assessments, decentralization and costly government which Prof. A. J. Bone of Massachusetts Institute of Technology today offered as a concentrating point for postwar city planners.

As a further challenge to almost 100 candidates who have entered the $5,000 Boston University "One Boston" postwar plan contest, as of today, Professor Bone suggested serious consideration to the question: "Where will you park your automobiles in downtown Boston after the war?"

Of the nearly 100 individuals and groups of individuals who have entered the competition, Boston University revealed that many are architects. Others are small town officials and some are business concerns which have entered as single units. The contest is opened to all citizens and citizen groups, and the subjects range all the way from recreational to housing provisions for the postwar metropolitan district. April 15 is the final date for entering the contest. Plans must be submitted by June 19.

"That problem of parking is going to be a far bigger one after the war than it was before the war," Professor Bone advised. In fact, the parking of cars off the street to leave the streets open for smooth traffic flow, and the development of more modern facilities for access and egress into and out of Boston by automobile, he held to be the crux of most of Boston's fiscal problems.

The transportation expert intimated that now was an excellent time to refocus public attention upon the urgent need for meeting the postwar threat of traffic congestion "that is today beyond our conceptions of what congestion can be."

In the over-all picture of downtown traffic, he saw the city offering free garage space to street parkers, thus discouraging legitimate business under heavy tax strains from turning buildings over to off-the-street parking places.

"We must be thinking," he said, "of superimposing some modern system of vehicular traffic conveyance upon our present antiquated street system. We cannot do much about correcting the present system. But we can build an arterial highway of major proportions or a depressed highway that will increase the tempo of downtown traffic, provide ready access to garaging facilities and thus relieve the strain on local streets."

Better Place

Temporary, wartime alleviation of traffic flow and the return of residents into the city, he said, would pass. He believed that after the war, families and industries would continue to migrate out of the city in bigger waves than ever unless the city took steps to make itself a better place to live and work in.

What is at the bottom of the trend toward decentralization? Traffic, was Professor Bone's answer. It's hard to trade in city shops, so the shops are moving into the suburbs. It's difficult to park cars around office buildings and industrial plants, so these are moving into the more spacious suburbs, said the Professor.

With industry and residents moving out of the city, a heavier tax burden is placed upon those remaining in order to keep up government services. So what happens? Unable to collect enough revenues from the remaining tax payers, even at the high tax rate of over $40, the city is compelled to assess properties at much higher than market values. Result—more migrations into the suburbs.

On the outskirts of Boston, Professor Bone saw the State building great highways to throw more traffic into the city. He felt that the answer to this problem must be an integrated highway system which carries the traffic into the city smoothly, without interruption, and provides for equally smooth traffic flow through or to any point in the central population area. This could be done, he felt, by the construction of possibly a single, major artery from the north, and another from the south, connecting somewhere in the interior of the central area.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Spring FLOWER SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL
NOW OPEN
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
BUS AND SUBWAY DIRECT TO HALL
Featuring THE GARDENS OF OUR ALLIES
ADMISSION $1.10 Incl. TAX

Gunner Has Job Waiting

A U. S. MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, March 21 (AP)—Sergeant Francis J. Driscoll of 133 Beach Street, Boston, has solved his postwar employment problem.

Sergeant Driscoll applied in 1940 for a job in the Boston Police Department. Next year he enlisted. Sunday he returned from his 41st mission as engineer-gunner on a B-26 to find notification of his permanent appointment as a Boston policeman.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTER
BOSTON
Little Building 80 Boylston Street
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Winter's Last Gesture of Beauty

By Everett M. Smith, Staff Photographer

Reluctant to Leave the Scene, Winter Pays a Parting Call

On the second day of spring, white drifts of snow, a flowing stream, and slender trees with their shadows reflected in the current below them form a breath-taking scene to be rememberd in the coming seasons. Lovely views like this are to be seen throughout New England today after yesterday's snowfall, the heaviest recorded for the past season. After a mild winter, many people are delighted to see such vistas, knowing that warmer days are on the way. Under brilliant blue skies today much of the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Fund in Need Of $740,870 To Reach Goal

Boston may fall $500,000 short of its 1944 War Fund goal unless the next 24 hours brings a deluge of last-minute gifts which will make up the deficit, Charles F. Rowley, General Fund Chairman, announced today.

The Metropolitan drive, which ends tomorrow night at midnight, has netted $2,626,129, or 78.9 per cent of its $3,367,000 quota, leaving $740,870 still to be collected.

"Such a deficit is one which our men overseas will interpret as meaning that 'something is wrong with Boston's patriotism,'" Mr. Rowley said.

The War Fund chairman appealed to all who have contributed previously to make another contribution and for all who haven't yet made gifts to send their contributions to Red Cross War Fund Headquarters at 10 Post Office Square.

Mr. Rowley estimated at a final report luncheon yesterday at City Club that more than 1,000 corporations had failed to report contributions.

"of course that means," he said, "that unless the gifts arrive on time a great many wounded men will not secure the aid of the Red Cross which no one can deny they are entitled to receive."

Reports at the luncheon showed several towns over the 100 per cent mark in their quotas, including: Millis, 122.2 per cent; Norwood, 120; Braintree, 116.7; Dover, 110.1; Medfield, 109.8; Hyde Park, 108; South End, 105.5; North End, 101.9; Mattapan, 100; the fuel group, 113.2; and the banking group, 102.6.

Nation's Ideal War Community Celebrates Accolade of WMC

Continued from Page 1

housing problem that has been an ugly thing elsewhere and the contribution from within their own ranks of 4,500 men and women to the armed services.

The town itself could point to a good police record—helped, perhaps, because Meriden actually has 20 fewer drinking places than it had before the war: no juvenile delinquency problem; a day child care center for the working mothers, and the Y. M. C. A.'s room registry and welcoming committee.

No Trouble Now

At one time there had been some trouble about housing the handful of Negro families that had come to Meriden from the south to help with the war effort. A colored worker told this correspondent last night there's no trouble now, the Negro families have found homes without prejudice in Gale Terrace, a Federal housing project of 150 units.

Last night's broadcast over a National Broadcasting Company network included music by Captain Glenn Miller and his Army air forces band, a brief message from Salerno by Miss Rainer, who was over there 10 days ago, Mr. Durante, and the presentation of a plaque to the city by Mr. McNutt.

Told Their Stories

Three war workers—a young woman whose husband is a staff sergeant abroad, a school boy, and a winner of the Purple Cross in this war—told their stories before an audience of 2,000 who had contributed nearly $10,000 to the Red Cross for admission to the Palace Theatre.

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt first paid tribute to Meriden as "a true cross section of the nation at war," a "prime example of the energy, the willingness, to make patriotic sacrifice." He cited the way the town had anticipated the manpower shortage by getting women to work, so that by now more than half of its workers are on the distaff side.

Mr. McNutt said that several months ago when the increased production of ball-bearings became a must on the War Department's schedule, Meriden employers voluntarily agreed to forego hiring any new workers for a week so that all workers coming in might be channeled to the New Departure plant. This plan worked.

Lightning Adjustments

Yesterday he warned, however, that the coming invasion means we "not only have to maintain our rate of war production at its present top levels, but we shall have to be prepared to make lightning adjustments in our production schedules according to the developments of the battle."

"These adjustments will at times take the form of the much misunderstood term "cut-backs," Mr. McNutt said. "Do not let that term frighten anyone. General Eisenhower's strategy may demand less of one type military material and more of another. But that will be the sole difference.

"Any temporary pool of local unemployment should be—and will be—quickly absorbed in the tremendous over-all job of war production which still lies ahead. Each community will have to work out its own solution."

Netherlands Information Bureau Extends Facilities to New England

New Englanders interested in obtaining authentic information on the Netherlands, as well as the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam, and Curacao, will be able to obtain this shortly. The Netherlands Information Bureau in New York City has established a branch office at 555 Boylston Street, Boston.

Official opening of this New England office will take place on Friday, March 24, at 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Herbert Loeb will be in charge, and has stated that the various facilities of the New York office will be made available to all New Englanders interested in research work on the Netherlands.

These facilities at New York include an exposition and lecture division, photographs, reference and law books, historical documents, and a radio and press news service.

Underground information from Nazi-held Holland filters in to the New York office from many sources, and this will be made available to all who are doing research work in this field. The Bureau's Research Department provides numerous exhibitions now on tour throughout the country. Branch information offices already have been opened in San Francisco, to serve the West Coast, and in Holland, Mich., to serve the central area.

There will be an exhibition of new books on the Netherlands at the Boston office at the time of its opening next Friday.

Plainville Girl Wins D.A.R. Award

Miss Mildred Lindquist of Plainville High School was chosen today from among candidates representing 213 public senior high schools in the State to receive the Good Citizenship Award of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. Instead of the trip to Washington, provided for the Good Citizenship winners in the 48 States by the D. A. R. before the war, this year each will receive a $100 war bond.

Miss Lindquist was sponsored by the Attleboro Chapter. Two alternates, each of whom will receive an award of war stamps, are Miss Patricia Louka of Maynard High School, sponsored by the Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, and Miss Elaine Cizek of West Springfield, sponsored by the Mercy Warren Chapter. This chapter received special mention for having sponsored the Good Citizenship program in ten schools.

Drive Planned On Absenteeism

As part of its effort to conservemanpower and vital materials in the interest of the war program, the Masaschusetts Safety Council is co-operating with the Civilian Defense Units of Brighton and Allston in setting up a program to combat absenteeism. A joint meeting will be held in the Brifhton High School Auditorium on Thursday, March 23, at 7:45 p. m.

An official U. S. Army film, showing how Russia fights the German invader and has turned from defensive to offensive war, startling the world with an entirely new strategy, will be shown at this meeting.

There will be no admission fee, but visitors must show plant identifications or OCD badges or cards.

Boston Police To Investigate Holiday Affray

A complete investigation of the South Boston Evacuation Day affray which resulted in injuries to six Malden juvenile band members was promised today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, to uncover the true cause of the incident.

Colonel Sullivan's statement came as controversy continued over whether anti-Semitism was the underlying cause of the affair, which, according to members of the Malden V. F. W. juvenile band, started when a person in a yellow sweater brushed against a Malden Jewish youth who is in the United States Navy. The Commissioner has emphatically denied that anti-Semitism played a part in the disturbance.

Several conflicting statements regarding the South Boston affair have been made, Colonel Sullivan said, as he explained that he would hold an opening hearing if necessary to determine the facts in the case.

At the time Commissioner Sullivan announced the thorough investigation he had received no communication from the Malden Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which voted last night to call upon the Boston police and the South Boston Evacuation Day Committee for complete reports on the fight.

The Malden Post also voted to continue its own investigation and to accept the offered aid of the State V. F. W. in connection with the affair.

Four Representatives of the Boston police were barred from the post meeting. They had been dispatched to the meeting by Colonel Sullivan to make a report on the testimony. They were Lieut. Edward L. Twohig, Inspectors Benjamin and William Goldston and Stenographer George Godfrey.

Meanwhile, 10 clergymen representing Greater Boston ministers recently organized to combat anti-Semitism yesterday called on Commissioner Sullivan and Superintendent Edward W. Fallon at police headquarters to discuss the South Boston affair. They asked the Commissioner to make arrests in future acts of violence against Boston jews.

The clergymen included: the Revs. Dana McLean Greeley, Arlington Street Church; Cole Douglas, Boston City Mission; Charles Foggie, Rush A. M. Zion Church, Cambridge; Leonard Helie, First Church in Roxbury; Donald G. Lothrop, Community Church; Douglas Frazier, director of youth activities, Universalist Church of America; Mark P. Strickland, First Congregational Church, Stoneham; LeRoy Congdon, Universalist Church, Wakefield; and W. Ellis Davies of New York, chairman, Ministerial Associates of "The Protestant."

Two-Cent Postage For Local Letters To End on March 26

All two-cent postage for letters will be a thing of the past at 12:01 a. m. on Sunday, March 26.

A uniform rate of three cents an ounce for letters or any first-class mail throughout the entire United States was authorized in the Revenue Act of Feb. 25, which becomes effective next Sunday.

Air mail rates are increased from the old rate of six cents an ounce to eight cents, applying on mail from one post office on the mainland of the United States to another, including Alaska. The one exception is that air mail to members of the United States armed forces overseas remains at six cents a half ounce if such members are served through Army or Novy post offices.

Parcel post rates advance about three per cent as do rates on books, catalogues and the fees for money orders, registered mail, insurance on parcel post, collect-on-delivery mail, return receipts, and similar services.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rucker Eddison, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, Peabody, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Chinese Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Miss Boston Departs

Miss Maude Boston, lecturer from Boston, England, bade farewell to Mayor Tobin today as she prepared to return to England after a nationwide trip. The Mayor presented to her a Wedgwood plate depicting Faneuil Hall, as a souvenir of her visit to this City.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cold

Boston and Vicinity Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature, gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight, Wednesday fair with slowly moderating temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly moderating temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly moderating temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:45 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:06 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Russian Garden Appeals To Flower Show Visitors

By Millicent Taylor

Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian garden draws a heavy share of the questions asked by the visitors to Boston's Spring Flower Show at Horticultural Hall. It is one of the four Gardens of the Allies (with English, Chinese, and All-American) and by common consent the one to which the average garden lover brings the least background knowledge.

"Do the Russians really have these flowers?" asked a woman dubiously, looking at the luxuriant hedge of purple and white lilacs against the weathered board fence which borders the garden. "These roses," said another, "surely they don't have roses like ours!"

But they do, and also the daffodils, tulips and other spring bulbs shown in the Show's Russian Garden, according to Edmond V. Mezitt of the Weston Nurseries, who with his father designed and constructed this exhibit. The senior Mezitt, Peter J., studied in Russian horticultural schools and practiced ornamental horticulture in Russia for a number of years. His son graduated from the landscape school at Cornell University.

Vast Country

"Of course, it is impossible to generalize about Russian gardens, because Russia is such a vast country," Edmund Mezitt said. "This one is just a suggestion of what the small, informal garden near Moscow might be, and we don't know much about what the gardens are like since the war. The porch of the weathered, thatched-roof wooden house is typical, as is the border of roses just outside the door," he went on. "Etoile de Hollande is a favorite rose with the Russian flower-lover," and he pointed out the deep red beauties in his border. "The Russians love upright or tree roses also. Lilac hedges are popular and very hardy in Russia. The lilac is a native of Siberia."

The large formal gardens on the great estates in the time of the Czars were influenced by the French, Mr. Mezitt said. Parterres, clipped alleys, cascades, summer houses, grottoes, and fountains were a part of these gardens up to the time of the Empress Catherine II, and then the English formal garden style was introduced, with its curving walks, clumps of shrubbery, ponds, and rock work. Some of these gardens are still kept up, it is thought.

Here and There

"But the bulk of the Russian people are agricultural, and flowers are grown only here and there near the house in much the same way our farming people over here grow them," Mr. Mezitt added. "In fact, a New Hampshire farm homestead with a few flowers that the womenfolk tend is probably very like the average Russian country garden," he said.

The greater part of the country is a vast plain with rich black soil and forests of pine. Around Moscow the soil is alkaline like that of the American Middle West, so the broad-leaved evergreens such as azalea and rhododendron do not thrive. Red pine, like the one in the Flower Show garden, is abundant. Most Russian gardens would have them, Mr. Mezitt said. Pear, cherry, and black currant grow wild near the Gulf of Finland, as do juniper, birch, and white ash both there and elsewhere. The show hour for the rest of the week continue, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Saturday.

Return to Clipper Day Glory Is Seen for Merchant Marine

The American merchant marine, both men and ships now in service, building and in training, has an opportunity to restore our water commerce to heights exceeding the Clipper era, Capt. Giles C. Stedman, Superintendent of the Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y., today told the Advertising Club of Boston.

At the regular luncheon session today in the Hotel Statler, Captain Stedman told Ad Club members and guests that our merchant marine can dispense more good will abroad in every country of the world than any other channel.

The essential officers for such an achievement are being produced at Kings Point—the Annapolis of the Merchant Marine—Captain Stedman said. The Academy, he pointed out, is not a temporary wartime emergency training station. It is rather a new and permanent institution, as are West Point and Annapolis—a national academy to educate and train the young men of today who will become tomorrow's leaders in the shipping industry, both afloat and

Captain Stedman said that the Liberty ships now in service constitute an admirable training fleet, and added that the new Victory ships and the C-1, C-2, and C-3 freighters compose types of vessels which are suited for commerce after the war.

The old Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, renamed the Emery Rice in honor of a World War I captain who fired the first shot at a German submarine, is today used as a training vessel and barracks at the school, Captain Stedman said. Entirely reconditioned, the Emery Rice cruises from Monday to Friday in Long Island Sound during the summer, and in winter is moored to a pier and used as a barracks for preliminary cadets.

The Academy graduates men every week, Captain Stedman said, when an average of 75 men receive licenses as Third Mates or Third Assistant Engineers. As cadets return from sea experiences they are admitted to advanced training, he pointed out.

Delayed Waste Paper Drive Opens Thursday in Boston

Boston's intensified paper salvage drive which was postponed yesterday by the snowstorm will begin on Thursday in Wards 1 to 10, George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, announced today.

Municipal employees ordinarily engaged in collecting the salvage materials have been pressed into service in snow removal, Mr. Hyland explained.

He asked that householders store their bundles of waste paper and accumulations of tin cans until the day of collections in their area.

On Friday, crews will make collections in Wards 11 to 17, and on Saturday in Wards 18 to 22.

The need for salvage of waste paper was further emphasized today by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, who explained that "the trajectory of a projectile from gun muzzle to target, can be perfect only if the shell has traveled from factory to gun without chipping or marring. To prevent such damage, countless thousands of cardboard containers are necessary."

"The campaign to salvage waste paper," she said, "is therefore a definite contribution to the Navy's war effort, and deserves the full co-operation of every citizen."

In New Hampshire, George M. Putnam, President of the Agricultural Service, advised that small woodlot owners in southern and central New Hampshire will help relieve the paper shortage by contributing about 2,000 extra cords of pulpwood to the State's production this spring.

Book Men Discuss 'Strange Fruit' Ban

A "cleaned up" version of the novel, "Strange Fruit," by Lillian Smith, which was withdrawn from sale by local booksellers over the week end, may become available to Boston readers as the result of conferences being carried on.

The deletion of objectionable passages was discussed this morning in a conference at Police Headquarters, between Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Public Commissioner, and Richard F. Fuller, head of the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, and President of the Old Corner Book Store. Colonel Sullivan's action in pointing out some passages of the book to a salesman was the oriignal cause of the large-scale withdrawal of the novel from Boston book dealers' shelves. After the conference Colonel Sullivan said he would not act as a censor and would not undertake to pass on the adequacy of proposed deletions.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel Sullivan and Mr. Fuller met with a group including Harold Williamson, attorney for the Board; Frank Taylor, an editor, and Archie O. Dawson of New York, attorney for the publishers, Reynal & Hitchcock.

The book was first brought to Colonel Sullivan's attention by a telephone call from a Bostonian who had bought a copy for his daughter. The story deals with the romance between a white man and a Negro girl college graduate, and about 2,500 copies had been sold in Boston before its withdrawal. The author is a former Methodist missionary in China, and is now editor of the magazine "South Today."

Blackout Violators Face Court Action

Prosecution of all willful violators in the blackout of Boston on March 26 has been ordered by the Army authorities, John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, informed a group of air-raid wardens at police headquarters last night.

During the 40 minutes of total blackout—from 8:50 to 9:30 p. m. Sunday night—householders will be required to darken their houses.

"The purpose of the test," Mr. Walsh said, "is to determine whether Boston can black out as fully as it is supposed to be able to do. The 18-month dimout was lifted because we're theoretically able to black out quickly and completely."

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American Foreign Policy Undergoes Sharp Attack

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Rumors and reports of a new Roosevelt-Churchill meeting reflect popular apprehension in both countries over the course of foreign policy.

Apparent discrepancies in Allied programs may have resulted in these reports, which include in one version a conference with Joseph Stalin.

In any event, responsible American commentators unite in dissatisfaction over State Department and Administration actions, and this criticism is swelling in the anxious lull before the cross-Channel invasion.

Summarizing recent widespread criticism, the charges are that:

1. The Atlantic Charter is "dead."

2. Relations of the big three are worse, not better, since Teheran.

3. Administration inability to formulate a foreign policy is based on fourth-term politics.

4. So serious is the lack that it is feared "World War II will settle nothing."

While alleged weakness of United States diplomacy probably seems greater in jittery preinvasion days, real dissatisfaction is heard here over the Administration failure to take the public into its confidence, and to express concrete war aims which the man in the street understands.

Obstacles in the way of a "strong" American foreign policy are numerous.

They apply both inside and outside of the State Department. They include the following categories:

1. **Military** — Development in foreign policy hinges in part on military successes. Unfoldment of Italian policy will be expedited when Allied troops take Rome; a similar condition probably affects France when the second front opens. Russia so far is doing most of the European fighting, has taken the initiative in certain diplomatic developments.

2. **Geographical** — President Roosevelt deals best on a personal basis, but while it has been possible to reach a face-to-face discussion with Mr. Churchill several times and with Mr. Stalin once, vast distances put a strain on continuity of conversation at the top level.

3. **Diplomatic** — Reconciliation of the Big Three's views requires constant compromises, difficult to achieve in midst of battle. British want recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, wonder at United States hesitancy; Washington is not enthusiastic over Mr. Churchill's support of King Victor Emmanuel; Russia's Baltic policy causes doubts in America; America's new Arabian oil deal comes as a surprise to the British. The list could be multiplied.

4. **Constitutional** — Separation of powers under United States Constitution limit presidential authority, a fact probably handicapping Mr. Roosevelt in dealing with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin, who have greater freedom. League of Nations debacle was classic example of one possibility in American foreign policy, where the President is called upon to take the initiative and the treaty-making Senate with ratification required by two-thirds majority, has the final say.

5. **Political** — Negotiations in American foreign policy are influenced by current presidential election campaign, which will grow fierce before it is over. Candidates seek to win the largest degrees of support, attempt to soft-pedal most issues; hesitate to alienate foreign racial groups, Polish, Irish, Jewish and the like. Like it or not, a presidential election introduces politics into foreign policy.

6. **Organizational** — State Department machinery, under Cordell Hull, is frequently criticized as antiquated, and personnel shows few strong men, though newly named Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius is attempting a reorganization. A former State Department officer, Joseph M. Janes, in "A Modern Foreign Policy for the United States," just published, reviews the internal confusion. Mr. Hull is strongly supported among Southern Democratic Senators, so when he clashed with forecful Sumner Welles, previous career Undersecretary, Mr. Roosevelt had no political choice but to drop Mr. Welles.

7. **Democratic** — Finally, the American public itself has often failed to give the Government any clue of its international desires. Isolationist after World War I, the public had no stomach to take strong action to aid China against Japan, or Europe against Hitler, despite alarmist reports from foreign correspondents and proddings by Mr. Roosevelt at home. In the long run in a democracy, the man in the street finally decides foreign policy.

The foregoing are some of the problems faced by American foreign policy. One of the healthiest signs of the times, in the view of some observers, is the new watchfulness and alertness of the public as to conduct of United States foreign policy, and the apparent determination to hold the Administration answerable for a democratic course.

Massey Becomes Citizen

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Raymond Massey, Canadian-born stage and screen actor, becomes a United States citizen today when he receives his final papers at the immigration and naturalization office. Mr. Massey, probably best known for his portrayal of Lincoln in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," served as a major in the Canadian Army for a year until placed on the inactive list yast year.

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If you are completely satisfied with your hair, if its loveliness is the cynosure of all eyes—don't read this advertisement. But if you want to find how glamourously lovely your hair can be—please, *please* give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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Pioneer Telephone Equipment for Subscribers

Culver City Users Can Dial 63 Prefixes in 15 Exchanges

The test panel at left makes it possible for the switchman to determine causes of trouble in the automatic tone call routine. By it he can trace everything that happens to a call within the exchange.

A panel of ticketers (right). These record automatically all the information needed for billing toll calls. The system is regarded as a remarkable step in telephone development.

Faster Telephone Toll Service Begun in California Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER CITY, Calif.—America's first automatic toll call ticketing telephone equipment for regular use by subscribers is now in operation in this small city adjacent to Los Angeles.

By means of it, Culver City people can now dial 63 different prefixes in 15 telephone exchanges. In other words, neighboring towns in the metropolitan area are now at their fingertips literally, and they can dial Pasadena neighbors miles away just as readily as they can dial Los Angeles neighbors close by.

The new automatic ticketing equipment was developed after many years of careful research in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, declares A. W. Edwards, Manager of the Southern California Telephone Company. It could be placed in service during the war because of its having been largely completed before the shortage of critical materials became acute. It was installed in Culver City for the practical knowledge the opportunity to see the equipment in use would give the Company.

Culver City people's telephones look just the same as they used to; it is the exchange equipment that represents a radical innovation in telephone facilities. Described conservatively as remarkable, the new equipment makes a complete record of the call in all its details, thus saving the operator the time and effort of writing out the usual toll ticket in pencil.

The automatic device at the central exchange prints a ticket showing the prefix of the dial office where the call was placed, the calling subscriber's number, the month, day, and hour to the nearest tenth of an hour, the called subscriber's office prefix and number, the initial period rate, and the length of the conversation.

The machinery is somewhat like the familiar teletype. On a continuous strip of paper, fed from a small roll, it prints, cuts, and deposits tickets as calls are completed.

When wider production is permissible after the war, it is expected that this device will result in much faster toll service throughout adjacent areas. In the meantime, says Mr. Edwards, telephone factories have to stick to vital war jobs, and for a considerable period at least, Culver City will have a unique toll system.

Democrats of House Gain New Member

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—House Democrats gained their 216th member and the Navy released a lieutenant (j. g.) March 20 as George W. Andrews, Jr., took the oath of office as Representative from Alabama's Third District.

Back from active duty at Pearl Harbor, Lieutenant Andrews barely had time to change from Navy blue to a business suit for the noon ceremony less than an hour after the Navy placed him on the inactive list.

He succeeded the late Henry B. Steagall.

House Democrats now number one more than the bare majority they have been holding since the passing last week of Representative James A. O'Leary (D) of New York.

Blind Man Rated Fastest Inspector

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP) — A blind man who March 18 was rated the fastest inspector of .30 caliber carbines in the Chicago area hopes his experiences will encourage any soldier who may lose his sight.

The man is Robert Riley, who goes to and from work with the aid of a Seeing-Eye dog. Officials of the Chicago Ordnance District said Mr. Riley had lowered the record of disassembly and reassembly of the carbine by three minutes, using only six minutes for the complete job.

Mr. Riley can complete his disassembly job—which involves 52 parts—in less than a minute and normally works on 10 carbines simultaneously in tests of interchangeability.

Mrs. E. J. Waugh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 21—Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins Waugh, who passed on at her home, Green Pastures Farm, near here, yesterday, was the author of "Simon Bolivar, a Story of Courage," and other juvenile books.

Mrs. Waugh had completed "West Point," a book on the United States Military Academy, which has been scheduled for publication this summer by the Macmillan Company. She also was the author of "Collecting Hooked Rugs."

She was the wife of Coulton Waugh, painter, who also draws the "Dickie Dare" comic strip. Her New York home was on East Seventieth Street.

'Amateurs' in FCC Blamed For Trap of Alaskan Unit

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Representative Louis E. Miller, (R) of Missouri, said today he would produce two sailors who would substantiate a story that a United States task force was trapped by the Japanese in Alaskan waters "because of the bungling" of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Miller's assertion was made at resumption of hearings by a special House committee investigating the FCC.

He questioned Charles R. Denny, chief counsel of the agency, about the task force report.

Mr. Miller asserted that Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, former Pearl Harbor communications officer, had been "silenced by executive order" or he could back up the veracity of the report, too.

Speaking slowly and in deep tones, Mr. Miller declared that "amateurs in the Federal Communications Commission" had given a naval task force wrong information about the disposition of a Japanese force off Alaska. The United States group, he stated, went in the direction presumed to be safe and was attacked.

"I propose to bring in two sailors who were on that task force, one of whom was disabled as a result of the bungling of the amateurs in the Federal Communications Commission," he asserted.

"That is a terrible charge," Mr. Denny cut in, "and we don't know anything about it. If we knew when, or where or how this is supposed to have happened, we might run it down. I can prove affirmatively that it isn't so."

"Well, ask Admiral Hooper," Mr. Miller shot back. "He could tell you but he has been silenced by executive order and everyone knows that."

'Best Radio in World'

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Declaring the Army and Navy "have the best radio in the world," Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, today said they are fully able to cope with all the spy stations that the Axis can set up on this side of the Atlantic.

Senator McKellar made this statement in commenting on the Senate's action yesterday in approving a $1,500,000 slash in the $7,691,143 appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, in urging restoration of the funds, had told the Senate that the FCC's radio intelligence division located, and promptly silenced, a radio transmitter in the German Embassy here two days after Pearl Harbor.

★WAR-TIME★ SAVINGS

LOOK AHEAD . . . and SAVE! Build a reserve fund in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for now and after the war. Bank by mail. It's easy, safe, convenient. Write for FREE Banking by Mail folder about this simple, safe savings plan.

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"BEAR DOWN, MISTER... BEAR DOWN!"

I don't have to look at her . . .

I don't have to watch my ship die . . .

All my life long I'll see her in my mind's eye . . .

And always I'll hear the high, faint roar of planes circling . . . circling . . . circling . . . as their gas runs low and they've nowhere to go and the guys at the sticks look down on their ship and tears spill over the lids of their eyes and they stiffen their lips.

Ever lose *your* ship, Mister?

Ever lose your mother?

Ever lose your girl?

Your heart cracks and the weight on your back seems to push you under and you think you'll drown but you don't. You carry on. Not for yourself but for the rest of the folks . . . for the family . . . the kids . . . for guys like these swimming around, circling around with night coming on and no ship to come home to and around and below only the empty sea.

But we don't want pity!

We'll come through! . . . We'll find another ship! . . . We'll get back! . . . Because we're *free* men, born to be on our own . . . brought up to fight on a team or alone . . . trained to *live* for our country, not to give up and die!

So, bear down, Mister . . . bear down . . .

For every drop of blood they spill . . . for every heart they break . . . for every tear that's shed . . . for every ship that's sunk . . . for every plane it costs . . . for every man of ours who's lost . . . they'll pay with ten of their own!

Bear down, Mister . . . bear down . . .

So the freedom we want . . .

So the futures we want . . .

So the country we want . . .

Will be there when we get back!

• • •

Here at Nash-Kelvinator we're building Pratt & Whitney engines for the Navy's Vought Corsairs and Grumman Hellcats . . . Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . governors, binoculars, parts for ships, jeeps, tanks and trucks. All of us devoted 100% to winning this war . . . to speeding the peace when our men will come back to their jobs and homes and even better futures than they had before . . . to the day when we'll build for you an even finer Kelvinator, an even greater Nash!

The men and women of the Propeller Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation have been awarded, and proudly fly and wear, the famous Army-Navy "E" for High Achievement in War Production.

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Bear down, Mister . . .
Buy War Bonds
TILL IT HURTS!

NASH AUTOMOBILES
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS • ELECTRIC RANGES

Retiring D. A. R. State Head Seeks Top Librarian Post

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, who goes out of office as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the fiftieth annual conference of the Massachusetts Society, which opened at the Copley-Plaza this morning, is candidate for Librarian General of the National Society on Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge's ticket. Massachusetts D. A. R.'s are eager to have the Bay State again represented on the National Board.

Mrs. Talmadge, former Georgia State Regent, is one of three candidates for President General, the other two being Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell of Illinois, and Mrs. George Schermerhorn of Michigan. Since Mrs. Smith is the only candidate from Massachusetts on any of their three slates, her loyal supporters in the State Society are anticipating the forthcoming national elections with keenest interest.

Mrs. Smith's long service to the D. A. R. includes three years, 1938-41, as National Vice-Chairman of National Defense, a phase of D. A. R. activity in which she has always been particularly interested. She has been Vice-Regent and Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter and Vice-Regent as well as Regent of the Massachusetts Society. She was a member of the Planning Committee for the Continental Congress in 1943.

The D. A. R., however, is not alone in supplying Mrs. Smith with a wealth of experience which should easily qualify her to carry out the executive duties of Librarian General. The State Federation of Women's Clubs had her as President from 1924-26, and as chairman of the committee which compiled it history from 1893-1931, she edited the volume "Progress and Achievement," published in 1932. She is currently Chairman of the Memorials Committee. Mrs. Smith was also President of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, 1933-35, and has been General Federation director for Massachusetts and national chairman of membership for the General Federation.

A former Wellesley College student and graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Mrs. Smith was a church organist before her marriage to a Somerville physician. It was during her presidency and owing largely to her encouragement that the popular Choral Society of the State Federation of Women's Clubs was formed.

In addition to her D. A. R, war service, Mrs. Smith has been making a further contribution to national defense as Chairman of the Women's Defense Committee of Somerville, and as a member of the Governor's Committee of Public Safety.

The American citizenship program of the D. A. R. is another of Mrs. Smith's pet projects. The presentation of D. A. R. Manuals of Citizenship to new citizens has been extended to Army camps, to soldiers who have been naturalized after reaching camp. The Massachusetts Society distributed 51,000 Manuals between March 1, 1943, and March 1, 1944. The Manuals are published in 16 languages. The D. A. R. also presents perfect attendance cards to adult aliens graduating from night school. Last year Mrs. Smith signed 900 of these.

Wednesday Programs

International Institute—Annual meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m. Speaker of the evening will be Dr. Herbert Gezork, Professor of Social Ethics at Wellesley College and Andover-Newton Theological School. Robert H. Loomis, President, will preside, and Bjarne Bøckmann will be toastmaster.

Arlington Women's Republican Club—Dessert bridge, 1:30 p. m., American Legion Hall, 374 Massachusetts Avenue. Mrs. Charles B. Perham and Mrs. Eugene Cole, co-chairmen.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Annual meeting, 2 p. m., Hotel Vendome. Kathleen Emerson Swan speak on "There's a Reason for It."

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—The Dramatic Committee, of which Mrs. Loren D. Paine is chairman, will present a program entitled "A Two-Woman Theater," Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

New England Woman's Press Association—An All-China program will feature talks by Mrs. J. Lawrence Thurston, former President of Ginling College in Nanking, who returned to America in August, 1942, and Mrs. Mary Parker Dunning, who has traveled extensively and will describe "The Country of the Golden Dragon." Mrs. Thurston's subject is "Before and After Pearl Harbor in Occupied China. The meeting begins at 2:30 p. m., 46 Beacon Street.

Vermont General Assembly Enacted Six Bills Into Law

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 21—Vermont's streamlined special session of its General Assembly which adjourned Saturday noon, three and one half days after opening its favorable consideration of a new soldier ballot bill, enacted six bills into law and adopted an even dozen resolutions.

Governor Wills, who signed the soldier vote bill on Friday, pointed out that Vermont was the first to recognize, by legislative resolution, that "a state of war existed,"—in September of 1941, three months before Pearl Harbor and the formal declaration of war by Congress.

"Now," added the Governor, "Vermont is the first State in the Union, after passage by Congress of the Federal ballot law, to authorize the use of that ballot. It is expected Governor Wills will this week so certify to the President, as has been requested.

Three methods of voting for servicemen and women in the regular and auxiliary services are provided under the measure. Application for ballots may be made by a member of the family or households to the town clerk and forwarded to the voter; application may be made directly by the service man or woman for the State ballot, or for the Federal ballot if available.

An attempt to alleviate a shortage of public school teachers by increased salary scales was made by passage of a bill increasing by $3.50 per equated pupil, from $16.50 to $20, the State aid to towns and cities. The measure, recognized as "stop-gap" legislation, was a compromise and it is expected the Legislature, which meets in regular session next January, will give consideration to a further increase. State Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble has stated that within two years the teacher shortage will become acute and result in lower educational standards unless some such action is taken.

While the soldier vote and the educational problem held the center of attention at the State House, only passing notice was given to the defeat of a resolution which would have given State endorsement to the proposed St. Lawrence River power development. This resolution, which had the support of the State Farm Bureau and United States Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont was defeated in the Lower House on a roll call vote of 123 to 69. It was the more significant to most observers because the overwhelming defeat came at the hands of the farmer-controlled House.

A precedent was also established in the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution expressing appreciation to Gov. William H. Wills, "who has conducted the affairs of our State with such keen foresight, understanding and loyalty."

According to the veteran Secretary of State, Rawson C. Myrick, it is the first time that a Vermont governor has been so eulogized by the General Assembly. Governor Wills is completing his final year of his second two-year term.

Veterans Problem

Although there has been a speed-up in the induction of Vermont men into the armed services, there has been also an increase in the number of men discharged from the armed services because of disability. These are returning now at the rate of 100 a month, according to John H. Phalen, of Rutland, State veterans' employment representative of the U. S. Employment Service. A total of 1,600 such veterans have already returned to the State, he said.

Off to New Adventure

Snow Defers Town Meeting In Arlington

Town meetings and elections were held in several eastern Massachusetts communities last night with only one being postponed because of the heavy spring snow storm. At Arlington the town meeting was postponed until tomorrow night when a quorum failed to arrive.

Hingham: Only 3 per cent of the town's registered voters attended the town meeting here last night when the Selectmen were authorized to appropriate money for removal of snow and ice from private ways. There were no contests.

Hopkinton: Women outnumbered the men at the polls here 489 to 742 as more than half of the town's 1,700 voters turned out. Herman L. Larter, Alvin A. Curtis, and James F. Powers were elected to the Board of Selectmen, the first two being re-elected. Others elected were: Mary E. McCormack, Treasurer; Nellie J. Kirby, Board of Health; and Arthur E. Irvine, School Committee.

Middleton: George B. Ogden and Harold M. Bishop were re-elected to the Board of Selectmen here. J. Warren Osborn was re-elected Town Clerk for the fifth year. Only 358 of the towns' 1,156 voters went to the polls.

Needham: A 15 per cent salary increase for town employees was voted at town meeting here. Appropriations totalling $975,000 were approved, including approval of $50,000 for war bonds.

North Attleboro: North Attleboro will join with Attleboro, Mansfield, Brockton, Taunton, and Plainville in establishment of an airport district as a result of action taken at town meeting here.

Lester E. Welch and Ralph L. Harden were re-elected to the Board of Selectmen and Leonard J. Quinn was elected for a first term. Frank L. Holbrook and Edward Smith were elected to the School Committee. Appropriations totalling $538,375 were approved. This included a 10 per cent increase for police and firemen and step rate increases for school teachers.

Watertown: Salary increases of $100 a year were approved for 600 town employees together with a 15 per cent cost-of-living bonus for 1943 at town meeting here. The meeting was adjourned at 11 p. m. with an unfinished warrant until next Monday night.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Marines Leave for South

Upper: Traveling orders for 41 newly enlisted Women Marines are explained to the group by Staff Sergeant Betty Close. The girls boarded a train at South Station this morning for Camp Lejeune, N. C., where they will take basic training. Lower: In charge of the travelers on their trip is Private Josephine C. Desmond of Mattapan, right, who has a brother and twin cousins in the Marines. Left is Private Marie Flynn of Charlestown, whose father is an executive at Leopold Morse Company.

Former Italian Radiocaster Denaturalized by Judge Ford

Citizenship of Francesco P. Gallucci, of Marlboro Street, Back Bay, former Italian language radio broadcaster on two Boston stations, was revoked today in a 29-page opinion handed down by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court at Boston. It was the first case of denaturalization in Massachusetts during the present war.

Finding that the Government had sustained its charge that Mr. Gallucci had not absolutely renounced all allegiance to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, without mental reservations, Judge Ford ordered the cancellation and return of naturalization certificate number 4,921,212 issued to the defendant on Aug. 6, 1940, to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Judge Ford found that the records are replete with evidence of Mr. Gallucci's loyalty to Italy and Fascism, both before and after August 6, 1940, when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Court found that the defendant was in constant touch with the Italian Consulate in Boston, until it closed in 1941. Also that he used the consulate in behalf of other Italians in efforts to obtain favor for them as president of the Federation Dopolavoro Society which had branches in and around Boston.

"It was organized as a good government society with social and educational aims," the opinion stated. "But it was in fact a blind for the purpose of propagating Fascist ideology and disseminating Fascist propaganda among members of the Italian community in and about Boston.

"Even making due allowance for bombast and for circumstances, the defendant's writing and speeches before and after August 6, 1940—far from exhibiting even an embryonic allegiance to the United States—displayed a passionate loyalty to the land of his origin."

Judge Ford also found that Mr. Gallucci did not intend to remain in the United States.

The trial was held last February before Judge Ford in a jury-waived session of the District Court. The Government's case was prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Edward D. Hassan. Mr. Gallucci was defended by former District Attorney for Suffolk County Thomas C. O'Brien, of Boston.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 will become valid March 26; expire June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Milk Men Offered 8-Point Program

AMHERST, Mass., March 21 (AP)—An eight-point milk production program to help Massachusetts farmers keep the milk supply of the state up to normal was suggested today by Fayette H. Branch, extension economist in farm management at Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Branch said dairy meetings would be held throughout the state on both a local and a county-wide basis to discuss the program.

The eight points follow: 1. Grow more roughage and pasture feeds on farms. 2. Fertilize now to increase crop yields and to increase the quantity and quality of roughage feed. 3. Feed to conserve grain. 4. Feed well and avoid summer and fall slump in milk production when pastures are dry and there is a lack of nutrients. 5. Feed liberally during dry periods, as this is a reconditioning period for the next lactation. 6. Keep herds healthy and make quality milk. 7. Keep cows comfortable. 8. Maintain cow numbers, and breed for better replacements.

Fifth of Oil Figured Left

The weekly fuel oil index was released today by the Regional Office of Price Administration to aid householders budget their heating season. As of March 20 consumers in Massachusetts should not have used more than 80 per cent of their total fuel oil allotment for the winter, according to the report.

Council Balks On Cleanup Fund

A special session of the City Council seemed unlikely today, as Mayor Tobin planned to re-submit to the Council his request for approval of an appropriation of $5,000 to be used in connection with sponsoring Boston's Cleanup Campaign, to begin on March 27.

For the second time in as many weeks the City Council yesterday voted down the Mayor's request, leading the Mayor to state he planned to call a special session. But today it appeared he would delay action until next Monday's regular meeting.

Harvard Degrees

Degrees were conferred upon 245 Harvard University students yesterday by vote of the President and Fellows, but no commencement exercises were held. The College graduated 134, while the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences awarded 16 degrees of Master of Arts and 11 Doctorates of Philosophy. Nineteen degrees were conferred on graduates of the Law School, and four on students of the Graduate School of Engineering.

Negro Held by Germans Tells of Allied Bombings

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still more evidence that the German civilian population is seriously beginning to feel the weight of Allied bombings of cities over Geermany was given today, by Reginald Berry an American citizen who, previous to his return on Gripsholm last week, had been interned in a camp in the Bavarian Alps in an old, and very cold castle.

"Augsburg, a city of about 200,000 population, had been bombed three days before we went through on our sealed train. As we stopped there briefly," he said, "we could see the bombed areas still burning red against the early evening sky.

"The conductors said everyone in the city was homeless. Many of the inhabitants cried as they saw our train. They banged the doors and windows of it, begging for entrance, and with them they lugged their few belongings, a pillow perhaps, mattresses, baby buggies or a chair. They even stormed the locomotive in an effort to get aboard."

"The bombed areas of cities we passed through looked as if a razor had cut the stubble of buildings down for a smooth shave. Some towns looked like the ruins of Pompeii," said the Boston visitor who had been interned for 20 months.

Arrested By Gestapo

Arrested by the Gestapo in Prague on the 8th of April, 1942—between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning before one thought of getting out of bed, as he said—Mr. Berry, a tall Negro who looks not unlike Paul Robeson in "Othello," told his story with a decided German accent, for he had lived in Germany for four years, wrestling and acting for a film company previous to his internment.

A professional wrestler in America who appeared several times in Boston before he left for Europe, Mr. Berry, whose professional name is Reginald Seki, has been on the Continent since 1933, and now speaks six languages quite fluently, he said, including Arabic. He hails originally from Kansas City, Mo., and has appeared several times in Egypt.

Mr. Berry was one of 700 American citizens and naturalized Americans at the Tittmoing internment camp in Upper Bavaria near Salzburg. Only 40 left in the recent release. Ninety-five per cent of the persons at the camp were Polish-Americans, many of whom had returned from America to Poland so long ago they had virtually forgotten how to speak English. Mr. Berry spent part of his time teaching them English, and in return they taught him Polish and Czech. Many of the internees spent their time learning languages by means of phonograph records supplied by the Y. M. C. A.

First interned at the Laufen Camp he said he was moved from there to Tittmoing when the Nazis were making room for internees from the English islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney which they had occupied.

Housed In Castles

The inhabitants of both camps were housed in huge castles built about the year 800, and which had not been used for years. Electricity had been installed, and the prisoners slept in roughshod wooden bunks on mattresses filled with excelsior.

"The lack of food was the worst condition we faced," the former internee said. "From the Nazis we received hot water in the morning for breakfast, soup at noon, and hot water in the evening. And when I say soup I don't mean soup made with meat. It was made only of boiled water and potatoes, or water and barley, or water and carrots.

"Twice a week we received a slice of liverwurst, and a slice of mouldy bread two inches thick, which we could get down with the aid of the Red Cross lemon powder.

"The only thing that saved us was the food we received from the Red Cross," Mr. Berry said enthusiastically. "I certainly want to praise the Red Cross for the work it is doing. They sent us blankets, overcoats, shirts, towels, underwear, shoelaces, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and food which we sorely needed. And even soap."

A small hotel-size cake of soap in Germany today is worth $2 and up, he said, and even then it doesn't have enough fat in it to give one the illusion he is getting the dirt off, said the wrestler-actor.

Treated Well

Mr. Berry received no ill physical treatment at the hands of the Nazis because of his color, he said, but he did see other internees flogged and otherwise harshly treated. Before his internment he said he had seen Poles and Czechs treated very cruelly. At one time he witnessed incidents in which Poles, who had had to sleep in the open fields in zero weather, were doused with buckets of water by the prison attendants and left without any means of drying themselves or their bedclothes.

Mr. Berry spoke highly of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. in the prison camps. "I'd heard of the Y. M. C. A. in the last war, but never realized quite what it had done. At our camp they supplied us with books of all kinds, and, best of all, with musical instruments ranging in size from flutes up—everything except a pipe organ. And we organized an orchestra at the camp which helped keep us in spirits. Naturally, we who departed from the camp left our musical instruments behind for the benefit of other internees."

On board the Gripsholm, Mr. Berry met many Swedes, natives of Goteborg, who had seen him in wrestling matches, and he had quite a jolly time recalling falls and victories he'd had in 28 straight nights of matches there.

As for the future, he said he might wrestle again or he might go into defense work, in a country, as he said, "where it is not a privilege to be free, but a natural right."

By a Staff Photographer

Reginald Berry

Recently returned to the United States after 20 months' imprisonment in a Nazi internment camp in Bavaria, where he lived on one meal of soup a day and Red Cross food.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Wards 6-10—Today.
Dedham—Today.
Weston—Today.

Destroyer Escort Mason Commissioned

Official United States Navy

First United States Naval Vessel With Predominantly Negro Crew

Ceremonies at Boston Navy Yard during yesterday afternoon's snowstorm opened with Lieut. (j. g.) A. Boyd Turner (ChC), U. S. N. R. (at the microphone in foreground), Ship's Chaplain on duty at the Yard, leading all 216 members of the ship's company and 300 guests in prayer. Shown standing, left to right, center of picture, Lieut. Commander Charles C. Pyne, U. S. N. R., Aide to Commandant of Yard; Governor Saltonstall; Mayor Tobin, and Capt. Ronan C. Grady, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard, and Commissioner Officer. At extreme right, front, is Lieut. Commander William M. Blackford, U. S. N. R., of Seattle, Wash, Commanding Officer of the vessel. During the ceremonies the crew was presented with a gift of 10 orchestral instruments on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Boston Branch. The gift represents contributions from hundreds of individuals interested in the commissioning of the vessel with its Negro crew. The gift becomes property of the ship to be retained permanently for its future crews.

Local Plants To Get Ideas For Planning

Reports on notable examples of postwar planning by manufacturing companies are being prepared by the Boston Committee for Economic Development, James H. Walsh, Secretary of the Committee, announced today.

"We believe this move is unique in the country," Mr. Walsh said. "These case studies will be sent to companies throughout the local area. To see what others are doing will not only aid in broadening existing plans of local companies but will encourage the adoption of specific planning by companies which have not yet got under way in this direction. We believes we have hit on something practical and effective.

"Our illustrations of preparations for peacetime business actually being made now were assembled by the Research Division of the Boston C. E. D. We have organized these studies in brief fashion to apply to the different phases of business.

Many Already Active

"We have on hand several hundred cases showing what progressive companies are doing now without reference to the end of the war.

"They are getting ready, and we are pointing out what they are doing to show what should be undertaken by companies to keep in good competitive position.

"These studies are directed at the small and medium-sized establishments. In many cases the very large companies have their own specialized departments already at work on postwar readjustment. The smaller ones, with less strategic resources, need more outside aid.

"The topics our bulletins will cover are sales and marketing products, finance, insurance and costs, material procurement and inventories, personnel and conversion requirements.

Where Bulletins Go

"We are sending the bulletins to about 1,200 manufacturers in the City of Boston and in 12 cities and towns adjacent which do not have CEDS of their own. We shall be glad to send them to any CED anywhere, as we think this is the first move of the kind."

The Boston CED's distribution of examples of actual planning operations will be outlined here tomorrow to the first New England conference of the CED at the Hotel Statler.

The gathering will also hear a report on the courses of training of postwar sales personnel just initiated by the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Boston C. E. D. The first meeting, a preliminary session held last Tuesday night, drew an attendance of 400. Tonight the course of six lectures gets fully into its subject, the proper organization and training of a modern sales staff.

Marketing Expert to Speak

Chief speaker will be Dr. H. R. Tosdal, Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School, a national authority on marketing. Discussion will be led by Karl M. Sayles, President of Deerfoot Farms Company.

Sales and marketing are regarded by the Boston C. E. D. as one of the primary keys to efficient postwar planning.

The first step in postwar planning outlined for business by the National CED provided for a questionnaire on prospective postwar production and employment. The Boston survey has brought a substantial response from local manufacturers.

On the whole, the returns were optimistic but whether they were sufficient to give a clear and definite estimate of the future was questioned by the Boston CED today. The survey did not cover prospective employment in certain large operations such as shipbuilding, the Boston Navy Yard, etc. It was also not clear whether establishment not heard from had not yet begun to plan or if so were not hopeful enough to make predictions.

Chamber Names Publicity Director

After serving for the past year as assistant regional representative in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency in New England, Henry "Hank" Brown, of Scituate, has joined the staff of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as publicity director, it was announced today by Melville D. Liming, Managing Director of the Chamber.

Mr. Brown who is a native of Boston, and was educated at Watertown High School and Boston University, is a former member of the staff of the Boston Herald, and has served as public relations representative for private interests and several Governmental agencies during the past 10 years. In 1938 he served in that capacity for Gov. Francis P. Murphy in New Hampshire.

Hannegan Says Change Would Please the Axis

RUTLAND, Vt., March 21 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, believes that nothing would please Hitler and Japanese leaders more than a change of administration in the United States.

Speaking at a meeting of Vermont Democrats last night he added that the party's nominee would win the coming presidential election because workers know their jobs depend on a government independent of a monopoly over economic life.

'Chicken Every Sunday' in Premiere—'Arsenic and Old Lace' Returns

Rhys Williams, Mary Philips Featured in Play at Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

There's something happening every minute, or almost every minute, in Mrs. Blachman's Tucson, Ariz., boardinghouse, which is the setting for "Chicken Every Sunday," the new play at the Plymouth. But the things that occur are more a collection of farcical episodes than steps in a carefully planned comedy. Some of them have a Western Rabelaisian tinge. Some of them are misunderstandings about the marital status of members of the household.

Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, who have fashioned the play from Rosemary Taylor's book of the same name, have not tried to be either subtle or delicate. They have sought the loud laugh rather than the reflective smile or the humor of high comedy. They have not been above the use of innuendo or a suggestive situation if it will serve their comic purpose. And the way they keep their characters racing up and down stairs and in and out of the 1916 living room designed by Howard Bay none of the players is likely to put on weight.

There are two fairly well defined characters. Jim Blachman, the father of the family, is a restless promoter, president of the tiny railway company, vice-president of a bank, proprietor of a laundry, and owner of an option on an arroyo. His wife prefers to call the arroyo a ditch, but he has hopes it will be developed into a valuable city property. His affairs are tangled and he is constantly on the verge of ruin. But he is always optimistically looking for a financial backer who will put him on easy street.

His wife, who runs the boardinghouse, is a practical Southern woman who keeps the family together. She is hot tempered, frequently quarrels with her husband, but is genuinely in love with him.

The other figures in the play are less clearly drawn and more obviously contrived. They include a raffish old prospector, whose language is not of the sort encouraged in polite drawingrooms, and frequently rouses Mrs. Blachman to protest. There are also a schoolteacher and one of the men boarders, whose apparent clandestine affair is innocently explained finally by a marriage which they had kept secret; a mysterious guest who is suspected of being a German spy; a fluttery middle-aged woman who spends hours daily trying to beautify herself; a dubious young lady from the East, twice divorced from the same husband; her husband, lured to Tucson by Mr. Blachman as a possible prospect for his deals; and her noisy mother, a former vaudeville actress with a fondness for liquor.

A minor thread of the story deals with the romance of the eldest daughter of the family, who has a beau from Boston and another callow admirer whose mother thinks he can write poetry. But the main part of the plot is concerned with the financial problems of Mr. Blachman and the difficulties into which they lead him with his wife.

Mary Philips and Rhys Williams as Mrs. and Mr. Blachman provide the best of the acting. Both of them are able players and both of them with the aid of the playwrights and Lester Vail's direction sketch in genuine characters. Roy Fant does the low comedy role of the prospector. Katherine Squire does well by the fluttery guest. Hugh Thomas and David McKay are the two juvenile suitors; Frank M. Thomas the husband who follows his wife from the East; Viola Dean, the eldest daughter; Guy Stockwell and Carolyn Hummel, the two youngest Blachman children; and Hope Emerson, the noisy ex-vaudevillian. Half a dozen others complete a large cast.

'Chicken Every Sunday'

At the Plymouth — New play by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, based on a book by Rosemary Taylor, in a production directed by Lester Vail, designed and lighted by Howard Bay, and presented by Edward Gross. Costumes designed by Rose Bogdanoff. The cast includes:

Mrs. Lawson	Ethel Remey
Jeffrey Lawson	Hugh Thomas
Miss Gilley	Diana Rivers
Mr. Willard	Austin Coghlan
Emily Blachman	Mary Philips
Evie May	Viola Dean
Jake	Roy Fant
Eagle	Martin Skapik
Oliver Blachman	Guy Stockwell
Ruthie Blachman	Carolyn Hummel
Carlos	Tino Valenti
Rosemary Blachman	Jean Gillespie
Clem	Raymond Van Sickle
Mrs. Lynch	Katherine Squire
Jim Blachman	Rhys Williams
Mr. Robinson	Fleming Ward
Rita Kirby	Jean Dale
George Kirby	Frank M. Thomas
Harold	David McKay
Rev. Wilson	Wyrley Birch
Milly Moon	Hope Emerson

Youth Concert

At the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concert of Wednesday, in Symphony Hall, Wheeler Beckett will present the "Melusina" Overture, by Mendelssohn; "Reverie," by Beckett; "Valse Triste," by Sibelius, and the Finale of Symphony No. 4 in F minor, by Tchaikovsky. Althea Everett, pianist, will assist in the program, taking part in a presentation of Symphonic Variations, by Franck.

Columbia; by Ned Scott

Gene Kelly and Phil Silvers

In a scene from "Cover Girl," starring Rita Hayworth, which comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Joan Fontaine and Orson Welles

In "Jane Eyre," coming Friday to the Keith Memorial

On the Stage

Tickets for "Decision," coming to the Copley on April 10, will be scaled downward from $2. The management calls attention to the fact that tickets bought before April 1 will not be subject to the additional 10 per cent tax which goes into effect on that date.

The title of "Pretty Little Parlor," opening at the Wilbur on Tuesday, March 28, is derived from Mary Howitt's lines:

"'Will you walk into my parlor?' said the spider to the fly.
'Tis the the prettiest little parlor. . . .'"

After three weeks at the Shubert, "Follow the Girls" will move to the Boston Opera House on Monday, March 27, for one more week in Boston.

Today on Short Waves

Tuesday, March 21

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Famous Names: David Garrick. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—"The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—London Philharmonic Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Martha Graham as 'Celebrity'

The great American dancer, Martha Graham, has at last received long due recognition in Boston. She is to appear in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series for next fall and winter, though the date is not yet announced. The name, Martha Graham, no longer means a solo recital, but a dance concert in full panoply of décor, costume, music, and company.

Mr. Richmond's new Celebrity Series includes more dance events than we have had in Boston for some seasons now. Ballet Theater, which was expected here this season, is again announced, and it would be a pity indeed if they were again allowed to pass us by.

Another first quality dancer scheduled is Argentinita, whose company includes her sister, Pilar Lopez, and two fine young dancers, José Greco and Manolo Vargas. The latter have not yet been seen in Boston. Argentinita stands for taste and polished style, care for detail, and the most winning aspects of the authentic Spanish dance.

The fourth on the list, the dance-mime, Angna Enters, is probably better known in Boston than any of the others. But Boston has seen a scant part of her repertoire. One work in particular, the full-length Greek Mime, could well be demanded in place of the smaller sketches that have been repeated here so many times. Incidentally, Miss Enters' exhibit for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Fund opens at the Institute of Modern Art Thursday.

Symphony Luncheon

The program which André Kostelanetz presents with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of March 24 and 25 will be the subject of discussion at the Symphony Luncheon, Boris Goldovsky lecturing, at the Copley Plaza, Friday at 12:15.

Hayes Program

Roland Hayes, tenor, appearing in recital at Symphony Hall on Thursday evening, offers the following program:

Alma mia from "Floridante"	Handel
"Now, O Lord"	Bach
"Unglückliche Liebe"	Mozart
Air from "Comus"	Arne
"Die Nebensonnen"	
"Die Forelle"	
"Ihr Bild"	Schubert
"Freude der Kinderjahre"	
"La Mer est plus belle"	Debussy
"L'Ombre des Arbres"	Debussy
"Le thé"	Koechlin
"Mother to Son"	Parham
"Micheu Banjo"	arr. Nickerson
"Oh, Gi' Me Yo' Han'"	
"Way up in Heaven"	
"Lit'l David"	arr. Hayes
"I Can Tell the World"	

Bela Lugosi Star of Cast At Colonial

Unless we like him, he is no villain; and certainly Bela Lugosi, appearing in the return, at the Colonial Theater last night, of "Arsenic and Old Lace" by Lindsay and Crouse, proved himself as nice and amiable villain as ever walked the stage. We might, in our carelessness, think he had a pretty easy job of it; for all he had to do was to let some hard-working journeymen—John Marston, Malcolm Lee Beggs, Jack Whiting, Henry Sherwood—and some conscientious journeywomen—Ruth McDevitt, Jean Adair, Ann Lincoln—prepare his entering, and to labor at putting on strokes of portrayal of him after his coming to view, and there was a big role realized, a fond villain figured.

A few little things, naturally enough, he did for himself, such as speaking lines in none too intelligible broken English, and he had the obligation of assuming the look of a villain and going through a certain routine of action.

But that is just where, we must suppose, the talent of a man of the theater comes in. He must succeed in being all that his colleagues in performance say he is. He must not so much represent as be represented. In all logic a character should not come through under such passive treatment. Mr. Lugosi's Jonathan of the Brewsters of Brooklyn nevertheless takes on force and vitality that way, and a fascinating study in the sinister he becomes.

"Arsenic and Old Lace" as an example of melodramatic ingenuity has plenty to recommend it, and as a satire on American manners even more. A historic theatrical fancy that contributes to its unity is the number 13. Something about the 13 to 13, the victims of the Brooklyn aunts' arsenic and those of nephew Jonathan's and Dr. Einstein's clinical murder methods fits dramatic necessities.

The dozen and one ghosts that step out from the Brewster cellarway at the extra-final curtain just fill the breadth of the stage when in line, and form an exact chord for the arc of the footlights. The 13 and the early tension and the later laughter that go with it are at once the complication and the resolution of the intrigue.

W. P. T.

'Arsenic and Old Lace'

At the Colonial Theater, for two weeks beginning March 20, 1944, a comedy by Joseph Kesselring, presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Abbey Brewster	Ruth McDevitt
The Rev. Dr. Harper	John Marston
Teddy Brewster	Malcolm Lee Beggs
Officer Brophy	John Quigg
Officer Klein	Don Hershey
Martha Brewster	Jean Adair
Elaine Harper	Ann Lincoln
Mortimer Brewster	Jack Whiting
Mr. Gibbs	John Beck
Jonathan Brewster	Bela Lugosi
Dr. Einstein	Henry Sherwood
Officer O'Hara	Donald Macdonald
Lieutenant Rooney	Victor Sutherland
Mr. Witherspoon	Ashley Cooper

Patricia Morison

In "Allah Be Praised," musical comedy coming to the Shubert. The opening date has now been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday, March 29.

Ballet Tour

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo appears on Wednesday evening, March 22, at the Lowell, Mass., Memorial Auditorium, and at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, on Thursday evening, March 23. The performances feature "Les Sylphides," "Rodeo," and "Red Poppy."

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime": Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Salute.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Sen. Styles Bridges.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace." By Joseph Kesselring. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," by Zoe Akins. Starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Youth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.
Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture recital by Nicolas Slonimsky, on this week's Boston Symphony Orchestra program. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 1:50, 4:55, 8.
Fenway—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Hat-Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol, 11:21 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:36, 6:39, 9:52.
Kenmore—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Modern—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Billie Burke. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.
Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.
Scollay—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
South Station Theater—"Caribbean Romance," "This Is America," "Ozark Sportsman," "Unusual Occupations," "The Pin Aces," "The Three Stooges Return," "Red Hot Riding Hood," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"Pigeons," Eric Blore in "Caribbean Cruise," "The Modern Prison," "Merchant Marine Band," "A Puppetoon," "Furlough Fun," "Popeye," "The Anzio Beachhead," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympic—"The Miracle of Morgan's Creek." 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Government Girl," 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

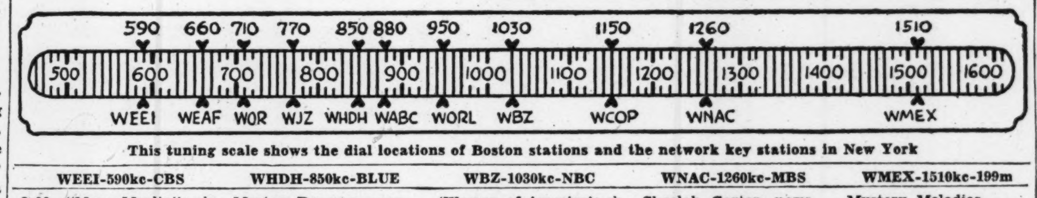
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "North Star," Anne Baxter, D. Andrews. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. **Regent**: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, J. Parker.
Coolidge Corner: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes.
Cleveland Circle: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Jive Junction," D. Moore, T. Thayer. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
University: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "Mail Call," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "O, My Darling Clementine."
Codman Square: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
Franklin: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 9:15. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:48, 7:38.
Park: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Bryan Ahern. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "None Shall Escape," Alexander Knox, Marsha Hunt. 2:30, 8:15. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:53, 6:06 9:19.
Mystic: "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 3:05, 8:15. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:55, 7, 10:05.
Maplewood: "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 2:02, 8:02. "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:19, 9:19.
Orpheum: "She's for Me," David Bruce, Grace McDonald. 2:20, 8:05. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 9:10.
Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:15, 8:20. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "The Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly.
Fellsway: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.
NATICK—Colonial: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, Gale Storm. "The Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 2, 8.
Strand: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "March of Time No. 6." 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Happy Land," Don Ameche. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 2:09, 7:54. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 3:36, 9:21.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. "The North Star," Walter Huston. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Something About a Soldier."
Coolidge: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, Phil Baker. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly, Sir Cedric Hardwicke.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Fall In," William Tracy, J. Sawyer.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean..	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins': sketch..	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Music of the United	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Nations: Recordings	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or..	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Glen Miller's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	'Portia Faces Life'	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Follies": Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Industrial Talk"	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": Songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Let Yourself Go": Com-	Fred Waring's Orch	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Harry James's Or.	edy; Milton Berle, m. c.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	"The Symphonette" with	**Ronald Colman; Martha**	"Confidentially Yours".	**Roundtable: Should U. S.**
7:45	Hour: songs; or	M. Piastro, cond	**Scott: Girl of the Road**	Fred Lang, news	**Join Federation of U N**
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By".	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings"..	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest, Fred Allen	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez.	"Music Hour"
9:00	Burns and Allen:	"Famous Jury Trials".	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Music Hour"
9:15	Rita Hayworth	"Famous Jury Trials".	"Mystery Theater": dr.	'Believe It or Not'	"Music Hour"
9:30	Report to Nation:	Frankie Master's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air:**	"Music Hour"
9:45	Quentin Reynolds.	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**'To What Extent Should**	"Music Hour"; Olympics
10:00	**Norman Corwin dr**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Bob Hope Variety Show	**the OPA Be Changed?"**	vs Philadelphia Falcons
10:15	**"Lonesome Train"**	W. Lang; Dance orch	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	**Rep. Jesse Wolcott.**	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co	Treasury Salute	News service
10:45	Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	Red Skelton and Co	Music; Weather	Reception to Col. John
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	J. Carew
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	**Sen. Styles Bridges**	Freddie Martin's Orch
11:30	Romance: "Farmer	Fishermen's program	**Words at War: Konrad**	**"Sinfonietta": Arthur**	Day's End: music
11:45	Takes a Wife"	Dance orch.; News	**Helden's 'Der Fuehrer'**	**Fiedler, guest cond.**	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Get Up and Go"	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Musical Pgm.; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Talk; J. Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama.	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; Old-Time Songs	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	War story dramatized	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill".	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch..	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience".
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr	"Spotlight Revue"	Profession. Wom's Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"You're Telling Us"	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	'David Harum': sketch	News service	"Dude Ranch": News..
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music..	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Invitation to Opera
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or; Hum & Strum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Italian Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk..	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"..	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies
3:15	"Caribbean": drama	Red Cross Program	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"..	Variety show; orch	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front..	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Art Jarrett's Or.
4:45	Dramatic sketch	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	'Follies'; Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	'When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fred Nagle's Or.
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr..	Fred Nagle's Orchestra
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women..	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment News	Terry and the Pirates..	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	News Camera; Sn'pshots	Men Make the Navy
6:30	"Musically Yours".	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch	**Fulton Lewis, Jr.,** news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Harry James' Orch	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Embarkation Port Band	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Sammy Kaye Show	Watch the World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	guest: Bert Lahr.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Bea the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt: News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Voice of the Army
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest: Dick Haymes	"Believe It or Not"	bert's Symphony No. 5
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	"Mr. District Attorney"	**Barbara Luddy Symph'y**	in B Flat Major
9:45	Walter Huston	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	**'With Your Spaghetti'**	Classical Album
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	B. A. Gunnison, news..	Local sports
10:15	**Massenet: Manon.**	**"Top of the Evening"**	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview: A Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch..	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	**Maria Kurenko;**	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End: music
11:45	**Col. Chorale; Or.**	Dance Orch.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—2 WKS. Beg. March 28
"ALLAH BE PRAISED!" The New Musical Comedy with
PATRICIA MORISON, JOHN HOYSRADT, MARY JANE WALSH, JOEY FAYE
Eves. (except Sat.) 50c to $3.30. Sat. Eves. $1.00 to $3.50. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50. Plus tax.

COLONIAL • EVES. 8:30, MATS. 2:30
Returning at Low Prices! Seats Now!
BELA LUGOSI
With the New York Cast
ARSENIC & OLD LACE
Eves: 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $1.65

WILBUR • LAST WEEK TONIGHT at 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
RICHARD MYERS presents
BILLIE BURKE FRANK CRAVEN
MRS. JANUARY & MR. EX
New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Staged by ELLIOTT NUGENT
"FULL OF LAUGHTER"—Herald
Mats. Wed. & Fri. 55c-$2.20. Eves. 55c-$2.75.

WILBUR 2 WKS. ONLY Tues. Eve., Mar. 28
PRETTY LITTLE PARLOR
By CLAIBORNE FOSTER
STELLA ADLER SIDNEY BLACKMER
Staged by RALPH BELLAMY
Eves. $2.50 to 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.00 to 50c. Plus 10% tax before April 1. 20% tax in April.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Symphony Hall • Com. 1492
Demeter Zachareff presents
ROLAND HAYES
TENOR
Thursday, March 23, 8:30 P. M.
Tickets, incl. tax, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
Maria MONTEZ Jon HALL
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES IN TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT "HAT CHECK HONEY"
EVERY NIGHT JOHN KILEY at the ORGAN

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Darryl F. Zanuck's Rousing production of
"THE PURPLE HEART"
Plus "MY BEST GAL"

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AT STATE THEATRE ONLY! DOORS OPEN 11:15 A. M.
Margaret SULLAVAN, Ann SOTHERN, Joan BLONDELL & Other Stars
CRY HAVOC
plus "Crime Doctor's Strongest Case"
DOORS OPEN 9:15 A. M.
3rd SMASH WEEK Orpheum Only
Spencer TRACY Irene DUNNE
"A GUY NAMED JOE"
plus MARCH OF TIME "Post War Jobs"
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Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND
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Nichols, New York Times
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Raymond Greenleaf, Gwen Anderson, John De Shay
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"A HIT!"—WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

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The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
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MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th West of 8th Ave.
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KATHARINE CORNELL in
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Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
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Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
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RUTH GORDON in
OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
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"UP IN ARMS" in Technicolor
Dinah Shore • Constance Dowling
Gala Stage Show • Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved

British 'Invasion Springboard' Put Under Drastic Restriction

Continued from Page 1

ground for our Expeditionary Forces in the invasion, and will provide the Germans with some first-rate targets—ports, railways, and highways."

Britain's Volunteer Home Guard and Civilian Defense Organization are now preparing to man the home defenses as the Allies strike in Europe. With nearly four years of experience in fighting German blitz tactics, these veterans of civilian defense are training French, Belgians, Dutch, Danes, and Norwegians to follow behind the invasion armies and organize Europe's defense against the Luftwaffe.

Throughout Britain, the public is being asked to stay at home.

Railroads have become a secret service.

Anytime now travelers may find trains canceled. They may be stranded in railway station waiting rooms. Their train may be shunted onto a siding for 24 hours.

No press or radio warnings will be given—only last-minute notices posted at the stations.

Holiday-makers are philosophical in their hope that the ban wil lnot be long-lived. But there still will be a great deal of clearing up to do in England's holiday resorts. There are barbed wire entanglements and land mines to be removed. And there is the hazard from the mines which may have broken loose from their moorings.

But the Government is fully aware of the need for holidays in this fifth year of war. Staggered plans are being operated. Local authorities are organizing "holidays at home." Coal miners are being given special consideration. Vacationists are urged to begin and end their holidays in the middle of the week to prevent transport congestion.

On the horizon is the pledge from Labor Minister Ernest Bevin that workers and fighting men and women of Britain shall have the best holiday on record when the war is over—two weeks or more with pay.

This holiday plan is part of Mr. Bevin's demobilization scheme. It isn't adopted yet, but there is genuine hope that it may materialize.

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Invasion Prelude?

By a Staff Artist

Britain Restricts Vital Coast

Britain prepares its south and east coasts for operations connected with invasion of the Continent.

Pact to Defer 40,000 Reported

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Agreement was reported reached March 18 between the armed services and production agencies whereby about 40,000 men under 26 who have key jobs in war industries will be deferred from the draft.

War Production Board sources said this was the effect of a policy understanding arrived at by representatives of the WPB, the War Manpower Commission, and the Army and Navy.

It has been placed before President Roosevelt who had indicated earlier that he expected to settle definitely how far the Army would be allowed to go in taking industry's younger men.

Confidential Assignment Given Admiral Standley

LA MESA, Calif., March 21 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. N., Ret., former Ambassador to Russia, has disclosed that he may leave here next month for Washington to accept a confidential assignment.

Admiral Standley said he would be placed on active Navy duty, but would be loaned to another Government agency for the work of the assignment.

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H/203

100,000 Axis Troops Pour Into Hungary

Continued from Page 1

fighting this new invader at the call of their leaders, but the Nazis retained control at the center of the country. This was indicated by the fact that the Hungarian News Agency's regular midday radiocast sounded as though all was serene.

Unconfirmed reports from Stockholm said that two Rumanian divisions were among the force the Germans had sent into Hungary and that they were being resisted by the Hungarians.

The Turkish Radio said the Germans had occupied "important points and communication centers in Hungary and the whole of Southeastern Hungary is now under control of a German officer whose name and scope of authority will be announced shortly."

Hitler's main motive was to bring trustworthy troops into position to stop gaps in the Carpathian Mountains. Another purpose might be to try and persuade the Rumanians that danger to their Transylvanian territory from the Hungarians had been reduced by occupation.

Reports that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent, had been seized were not confirmed, but London saw no reason to doubt them. Opinions varied on Hungarian reaction, but few expected determined and prolonged resistance.

If the Germans take over civil as well as military rule, large numbers of Jews still in Hungary may expect to suffer.

It is likely that Russia will take the opportunity to intensify its propaganda calling on the Balkan Slavs to overthrow German-dominated leaders and join the Soviet in a common fight.

A secret Hungarian radio station, broadcast a call to the nation for general resistance to German armed forces occupying Hungary as neutral dispatches told of fighting along the frontiers and between minority groups in many parts of the country.

These advices said Hitler had ordered his divisions into the country from Austria and Rumania early March 20 after Hungarian leaders refused to give all-out assistance in the acute crisis caused by the westward-surging Russians.

Stockholm advices said Hitler had lured Admiral Horthy, Foreign Minister Jeno von Ghyczy, and Gen. Franz Szombathelyi, chief of the Army General Staff, to his heaquarters before ordering his troops forward and still was holding them prisoner.

A Bern, Switzerland, dispatch said Premier Nicholas Kallay was organizing the resistance as German troops attempted to get a firm grip over the entire country and get set there for a last-ditch fight against the Russians.

Frankfurt Now Called 'Worst-Bombed' City

By the Associated Press

New York, March 21

The Stockholm newspaper Morgen Tidningen said that the RAF attack March 18 on Frankfurt had left that center of the German chemical industry a smoking ruin, with damage so vast it now must rank ahead of Hamburg as the "worst bombed" in Germany.

The newspaper article, reported to the Office of War Information, was printed before yesterday's daylight attack on Frankfurt by American heavy bombers.

"Air traffic has been stopped, as the airdrome was destroyed, and railway traffic also has ceased," it said. "The population will be evacuated to Alsace-Lorraine."

Russia:

Red Army Drives Toward Rumania

The Red Army had driven to within 50 miles of the Rumanian border after capturing the highway leading westward from Soroki in Bessarabia and defeating one of two Rumanian divisions sent into the gap in the Nazi defenses, front dispatches said.

Moscow considers the Pruth River the current Rumanian border. The Russians in 1940 took over Bessarabia areas which previously had been part of Rumania.

The Russians, who have swarmed across the Dniester River into Bessarabia on a 31-mile front, have been able to bring tanks and heavy artillery across in strength on German pontoons captured in Yampol, Maj. Igor Agibalov reported in a field dispatch to the Army newspaper Red Star.

The dispatch added that the Dniester crossings have been expanded and several more communities captured.

Red Star said German planes were attacking the Dniester crossings, but indicated the Nazis had no hope of halting the Soviet advance because of the large number of bridges thrown across the stream.

Pressing on from Soroki, the Soviets got a good grip on the highway, the dispatch said.

At the upper end of the Bessarabian front, the Russians were reported poised for a new great thrust after the capture of Mogilev-Podolski, major base on the east bank of the Dniester, which fell to the Red Army March 19.

Far to the north of these operations, the First Ukrainian Army, under Marshal Gregory Zhukov, was only 57 miles from Lwow, in prewar Poland, and within sight of the city of Brody.

It was not clear whether the Russians planned to storm Brody or by-pass it in their advance on Lwow.

Central Pacific:

Battleships Shell Mili in Marshalls

American battleships and carrier-based planes teamed in a heavy co-ordinated shelling and bombing of Japan's Eastern Marshall Islands base of Mili on March 19, United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced. The same day Army and Navy planes bombed Ponape in the Carolines and hit five other Japanese atolls in the Marshalls without the loss of a plane, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

Mili, about 100 miles southeast of American-occupied Majuro, took a heavy pounding from the big guns of United States warships, the Admiral's announcement said without elaborating as to damage. Mili last was reported bombed on Feb. 4 but may have been hit later during an almost daily schedule of raids on the Eastern Marshalls in which Admiral Nimitz did not name targets.

Announcement of the surface assault was the first report of a task force action in the Central Pacific since the shelling of an unidentified Eastern Marshalls atoll on Feb. 21 and the attack on the Southern Marianas Islands, including Guam, the next day. In this latter assault, the warships did not shell the islands but fought off swarms of Japanese planes while several hundred carrier-based aircraft unloaded bombs.

The raid on Ponape, 440 miles east of Truk and one of the major targets in the Caroline chain, was by medium bombers of the Army 7th Air Force. This tenth strike against Ponape in March started large fires and sank a small cargo ship in the harbor.

Submarines:

Allies Sink 22 Japanese Vessels

American submarines operating in Pacific waters have destroyed another 15 Japanese ships bringing to 642 the number of enemy craft sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by submarines, the Navy announced.

Meanwhile British submarines operating in Far Eastern waters have sunk seven Japanese ships and damaged three, according to an Admiralty announcement.

The British actions took place off the Nicobar Islands, in the Straits of Malacca, off the east coast of Sumatra, and off Sabang on the northern tip of Sumatra, the communiqué said.

One of the submarines fought a brisk gun action with a large river steamer, scoring more than 20 hits and leaving it in flames and sinking, the bulletin declared.

A smaller vessel burst into flames after being driven ashore under a hail of gunfire.

South Pacific:

5 Japanese Ships Sunk Off New Guinea

Allied bombers have sunk five ships out of a Japanese convoy off the coast of New Guinea, near the enemy base at Wewak, Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced.

Three enemy corvettes and two medium transport vessels were victims of Allied bombs.

Officials estimated that hundreds of Japanese troops and crewmen were lost in the ships, which were believed to be the remnant of a convey attacked March 18 east of Hollandia, and which was thought to be carrying replacements for Wewak.

Allied aircraft recently have been blasting Wewak in daily raids.

Another raid, the ninth consecutive day of assaults on Wewak, left 113 tons of explosives on airdrome and supply dumps. Total tonnage of recent raids is well over 1,300. American destroyers also shelled the Wewak area.

Air Over Europe:

Liberators Strike 'Rocket Coast'

Britain-based American Liberators heavily bombarded the Pas-de-Calais "rocket coast" area across the English Channel. It was the second heavy attack on that sector in three days.

RAF heavy bombers in small force struck the Angoulême explosive works in Southern France during the night in a continuing nocturnal campaign against specialized enemy factories, while Mosquito planes bombed Western Germany for the 11th straight night.

German resistance was negligible and not a plane was lost. Angoulême is 60 miles northeast of Bordeaux.

It was the second blow against an explosive works in three nights.

Other objectives hit in this specialized campaign have been the Michelin rubber factory at Clermont-Ferrand, bombed March 16, a bearing factory in Southern France struck March 10, and a precision instrument plant at Hengelo, Holland, hit by Mosquito bombers by daylight March 18.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, described by a United States Strategic Air Force announcement as in "medium sized" force, attacked military targets in the Frankfurt area of Germany on March 20 as the highlight of a day that saw between 1,600 and 2,100 Allied planes cross the Channel.

Italy:

Germans Still Hold Cassino Defenses

New Zealand troops of the Fifth Army have wiped out part of the remaining German fortifications on the western edge of Cassino but the Nazis have been reinforced and a grim struggle continues, Allied headquarters announced.

More German prisoners were taken.

Although two tanks which the Germans had placed in the lobby of the Continental Hotel were knocked out and 180 prisoners taken there, the Germans still were holding out in that area.

The Germans also clung firmly to positions on the slopes of Monte Cassino overlooking the town, including the strategic point they regained in a counterattack March 19, it was announced, and are laying a heavy artillery fire on Allied troops from these places.

Hemmed in by these and other enemy positions in the vicinity and by the Rapido and Gari Rivers, the Fifth Army has little room in which to maneuver. Only frontal attacks are possible since the German positions cannot be outflanked.

Three enemy counterattacks on one ridge on Monte Cassino held by the Allies were repulsed and three other points remained in Fifth Army hands despite German attempts to take them.

Emergency supplies were dropped to Allied troops clinging to positions half way up Monastery Hill. The supplies were carried by A-36 Invaders that skimmed over the area and dropped 96 parachute bundles successfully.

These troops had reached a small plateau half way to the German-held Benedictine Abbey, but roads to their position have been so mutilated by shellings that even pack trains have been unable to make the ascent.

Bucharest Speeds Evacuation Plans

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, March 21

Plans for the evacuation of Bucharest, Rumania, have been speeded up, information reaching here yesterday said. Free travel will be furnished those unable to pay for it.

Burma:

Allied Force Takes Sumprabum

Allied troops have captured the important communications center of Sumprabum in Northeast Burma but a strong Japanese force is continuing its drive toward India from its crossing of the Chindwin River, Southeast Asia headquarters announced.

Gurkha and Kachin native troops from India, operating with Chinese-American forces under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, took Sumprabum and reoccupied Pinsau Ga to the southeast. Sumprabum is in the upper Mali Kha River Valley about 70 miles from the border of China's Yunnan Province.

The Mali Kha River has a narrow valley that twists south to Myitkyina, also the objective of Chinese-American forces who threw the Japanese out of the Hukawng Valley just west, and later announced the capture of Jambu Bum and the northern end of the Mogaung River Valley which also debouches at Myitkyina.

The Southeastern Asia Command headquarter's communiqué gave few details on the double-pronged Japanese offensive in the upper Chindwin area and the Chin Hills sector, roughly 150 miles southwest, but said that north of Tiddim, on the Chin Hills front, Allied forces repulsed two Japanese attempts to advance. One effort was an attack in force, and the second was an attempt at infiltration of Allied lines.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Report German Defeat

A communiqué from the Free Yugoslav Radio said the Germans had launched a new offensive in Northwest Bosnia, but that an enemy drive in Srem had been "completely defeated," and that the 16th Partisan Division had been battling for nearly a week against another attack in Semberija, Bosnia.

The enemy seized three towns in this area, the bulletin said, but the Partisans recaptured one of these—Koraj.

IN NEW YORK HOTEL MAYFLOWER

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To Those Interested in The Principia

From Thursday, March 30, through Wednesday, April 5, Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of The Principia Upper School, and Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association, will be available for interviews in various eastern cities, as indicated by the itinerary below.

Meetings are being arranged in each locality at which Mr. Morgan will speak on "Principia in Wartime." Colored slides and informal motion pictures of current Principia activities will also be shown.

Parents, young people, and others who may care to know more about The Principia are invited to address the chairman of the local committee.

ITINERARY

Annapolis, Md. — Carvel Hall — March 30, 31, 1944 — Chairman: Mrs. Richard E. Leary, 6 Randall Place, Annapolis, Maryland

Baltimore, Md. — Lord Baltimore Hotel — April 3, 1944 — Chairman: Mrs. Cecil I. Cullom, 1310 East 36th Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Washington, D. C. — Statler Hotel — April 1, 2, 1944 — Chairman: Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, 6902 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland

Philadelphia, Pa. — Bellevue-Stratford Hotel — April 4, 5, 1944 — Chairman: Mrs. Robert C. Cowan, 538 Gaitsboro Road, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania

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GIVE TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND

School Youth Work to Halt Future Wars

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 21 — High school youth are organizing to do something about preventing future wars.

These boys and girls may be too young to vote, but they realize that they are not too young to educate their parents and older friends who can vote, and they are setting out to do it under the militant leadership of Harris Wofford, who is making the most of the brief interval between his high schools of the country in beduction into service to stump high schools of the country in behalf of Federal Union, Clarence Streit's plan for world government.

Harris, who is about to enter the air corps, stopped here recently after completing a speaking tour which took him into Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. He had addressed 30,000 youngsters, organized 20 chapters of the Student Federalist [student branch of Federal Union, Inc.] and had planted seeds of organization in many other places which he believes will sprout under the care of others.

No Isolationism

This Midwest speaking tour has made Harris optimistic about the possibilities of organizing Midwest young people. He himself is an easterner—hails from Scarsdale, N. Y.—and had expected to find Midwest youth inclined to isolationism. He discovered he was wrong. The Midwest high school audiences were open-minded, eager to learn about the plan, he said. He was impressed by the intelligent questions they asked him in the discussion period which followed his talks. "They were basic questions," he said. "They brought up the question of national sovereignty, and how it would be affected by Federal Union; asked about our relations with Soviet Russia; wanted to know what we would do about punishing Axis war criminals."

In some cities the young Federal Union speaker found youth chapters already organized. In others, it was a question of starting from the very beginning. Here is a typical excerp from Harris' notebook:

Results in Missouri

"Missouri—I spent two days in St. Louis and County. Spoke to over 8,000 students, made 11 major talks. Spoke to high schools all day—was driven from one end of the town to the other. [Strong adult chapter here.] Talked to three evening meetings [arrived at 7:45 one night, whisked to meeting, spoke the next night, and the third night I spoke and then left on the 11:30 train].

"First meeting was in colored Teachers College. All the Negro students were friends and asked intelligent questions.

"Next mass meeting was for adults and students at St. Louis University

"The last night we held an organization meeting to get a chapter going. Close to 50 students came from 13 schools, all were sold on the idea and enthusiastic to go. Noticed a good many of the class presidents, editors showed up, also some teachers. They organized a city-wide chapter, elected a temporary executive committee, arranged for a series of weekly meetings, got study groups going, everyone reading Union Now, and are planning to get a chapter formed in every one of 13 schools. Wonderful leadership among students, and adults were a great help."

Chapter in Short Order

The Student Federalist movement is only two years old. Young Wofford, who is now President, got interested by hearing a radio discussion of Union Now in which Claire Boothe Luce and Dorothy Thompson participated. As the discussion continued, he got so interested that he decided then and there to organize a chapter of Federal Union. In an hour or so he had signed up six high school friends as members, and had enough for a chapter.

Other student chapters sprang up spontaneously in other parts of the country at about the same time, Harris says. His next step was to invite them to join with his group. About a year ago the merger took place and Harris was elected President. The group now has about 2,500 members, three quarters in high school, one quarter in College. Because so few men students remain in colleges these days, the high school boys feel they have an added responsibility.

The Student Federalists are organizing for action. They are undertaking a student opinion poll as one way to stimulate thought. Anyone reading the 20 questions with their various sub-topics gets a brief course in world organization.

The young people are also circulating petitions to the "voting people of our country," calling for a nuclear federal union of democracies.

They issue a paper, Federal Union World, giving news of the movement, including both student and adult groups.

They plan to hold their first national convention in New York City, March 31 to April 2.

Student Leader

Harris Wofford

National President of Student Federalist movement, which has as its aim the prevention of future wars.

Peacetime Status of Navy And Reserve Due for Study

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A complete revamping of personnel standards in the Navy, with an eye toward the needs of the postwar fleet, will be undertaken soon in Congress.

The House Naval Affairs Committee—probably after the congressional Easter vacation—will begin study of legislation virtually setting up a new code for the status of commissioned officers, both in the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington said today it was an outgrowth of many instances of discrimination which turned up because of wartime conditions.

One of the facets to be inquired into is what should be done about the U. S. Naval Reserve, which has bounded from a fledgling to a giant in step with the huge shipbuilding program.

The Navy now has a force of about 2,500,000 officers and men, and Mr. Magnuson predicted that by the end of the war, 70 per cent will be in the Naval Reserve.

"Many of them will want to continue in the Navy, and we'll have to have a large force," he explained. "Something must be worked out whereby they can continue."

Many Naval Reserve officers by that time will have had five or six years active service and perhaps be more fitted to remain in uniform than to return to their civilian pursuits, he pointed out.

In that connection, Mr. Magnuson said, there have been some discriminations in salaries and status, sometimes favoring a Reserve officer over a Regular Navy man, and vice versa. A code to govern this on a hard and fast basis would have to be written.

Right Wing of A.L.P. Favors Roosevelt

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP) — The right wing of the American Labor Party has indorsed a fourth term for President Roosevelt with Vice-President Henry Wallace as his running mate.

The faction also urged a fourth term for U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, a Democrat who is New York's senior Senator.

The indorsements were contained in a message which the Liberal and Labor Committee of the A. L. P. said would be sent to 200,000 enrolled Party members.

The message denounced the so-called alliance of Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, with the Party's left wing, charging it was designed to "pipe-line Communist labor leaders" into the A. L. P.

British Mobile Fort Mounts Antitank Gun

By the Associated Press

London, March 21

The British have announced that they developed a 12-ton armored car equipped to fire an antitank six-pounder while rumbling along from 18 to 42 miles an hour.

Called the "EAC Armored Car Mark 11," the radio-equipped vehicle also mounts machine-guns. The crew of four is protected by armor plate an inch and a quarter thick at the front and one inch thick at the sides.

Described as the "biggest, most powerful British armored car yet seen in service on any battle front," it is powered with a diesel engine.

School Lunch Program Dropped

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee today refused to recommend the inclusion of $50,000,000 for operation of the school lunch program in the $567,995,779 Agriculture Department supply bill for the fiscal year starting July 1. The fund, it said, was "not authorized by law."

Elimination of the school lunch item, which the House only recently declined to sanction, and refusal to provide funds for the Farm Security Administration and for revival of the crop insurance program highlighted the bill, which the Committee cut $93,520,737 below budget estimates.

The budget for the coming year had included an estimate of $50,000,000 for continuance of the school-lunch program, with the understanding it would be financed, as in the past, from the permanent appropriation for exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities.

In rejecting the FSA item, the Committee pointed out that legislation for reorganization of the agency's functions is pending in the House and until it is disposed of it would not be appropriate to include funds in the appropriation bill. The budget included $28,500,000 for administration of FSA and an authorization of $97,500,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.

The Committee also turned down proposals for expansion and continuance of the Department's emergency rubber project.

The rubber project, which centered around development of guayule as a source of supply, "will not achieve results in time to be of material advantage to the war effort," the Committee said.

The Committee said it failed to find any reason for revival of the crop insurance program, which Congress ordered liquidated last year. Disapproving a budget estimate of $5,997,433 for administration of the insurance program, the Committee recommended a reappropriation of $100,000 for its final liquidation next year.

George W. Hill, head of the program branch of the War Food programs must be inaugurated this year in about 20 states to prevent some farmers from paying exceptionally high wages in order to obtain labor. The stabilization program was tried out last year in California, Mr. Hill said, when workers were offered as high as $25 daily in asparagus fields.

Prospective uses of apple syrup "now promise a substantial outlet for the low-grade portion of the apple crop which has been largely wasted and has represented a serious loss to apple growers," according to Dr. O. E. May, research co-ordinator of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Agriculture Department. He estimated a minimum of 20,000,000 pounds of the recently developed product could have been consumed this year had the apples been available.

'Visualized Music' Causes Mild Los Angeles Hisses

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (AP)—Werner Janssen, who conducts his own symphony orchestra here, sprang a surprise on his audience last night by letting color film and sound track speak for him in a programmed number—and was mildly hissed for the innovation. It was the first of a series of "visualized music" films.

The scattered gentle hisses were explained by some as "nothing against the picture, but we came to hear live music, not a movie."

Unity in Prevention of Aggression Held Best Hope for Future Peace

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Col. John Jacob Astor, publisher of the Times of London, expressed the opinion here March 20 that the best hopes for future peace lay in the unity of the great powers to prevent aggression.

"Not by formal alliances, but by formulation of policies together in peace as we have done in war," the British publisher said in an interview.

Colonel Astor is in Washington en route to Canada for a series of addresses, the first of which will be in Toronto before the anniversary meeting of the Canadian section of the Empire Press Union on March 29. He expects to be in Washington but a few days and while here is a guest at the British Embassy.

The British publisher said there "must be joint action to make sure that once Germany is vanquished it may never again threaten the peace of the world." He declined to prophesy as to the end of the war in Europe. "I have no data upon which to make a forecast," he said. "All I know is that we in Britain are anxious that it be ended as quickly as possible."

Concerning the second front in Europe, he said it was obvious the terrific aerial attacks on the Continent are "the opening bombardment."

Colonel Astor said Prime Minister Winston Churchill "still holds the confidence of the British people and is the best man to represent Britain at any peace conference."

The publisher recently toured the Italian front. He said the Italians were "pathetic in their poverty and hopelessness."

Senators Lift Bar To Army Ranks

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee voted 14 to 4 today to lift the lid it clamped last October on permanent rank promotions for Army generals.

While there remained doubt that any advancement would be approved for Lieutenant Generals George S. Patton and Brehon Somervell, the Committee agreed to set up six subcommittees to consider these and 12 other pending nominations.

Acting Chairman Elbert Thomas, (D) of Utah, said the Committee tabled a proposed resolution by Senators Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Mon Wallgren (D) of Washington, which would have banned for the duration of the war any advance in permanent ranking for officers above Colonel. Only Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado, supported the position of the resolution's sponsors.

Then, on Senator Kilgore's motion, the Committee agreed to consider pending and future promotions individually, rather than in block.

Earlier, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had voiced his opposition to passage of the resolution.

Shakely Heads Frick-Reid

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Jones & Laughlin Supply Co. will succeed Frick-Reid Supply Corp., it was announced by H. E. Lewis, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., in the annual report to stockholders. J. L. Shakely, with Frick-Reid for more than thirty years, has been elected president of the new company.

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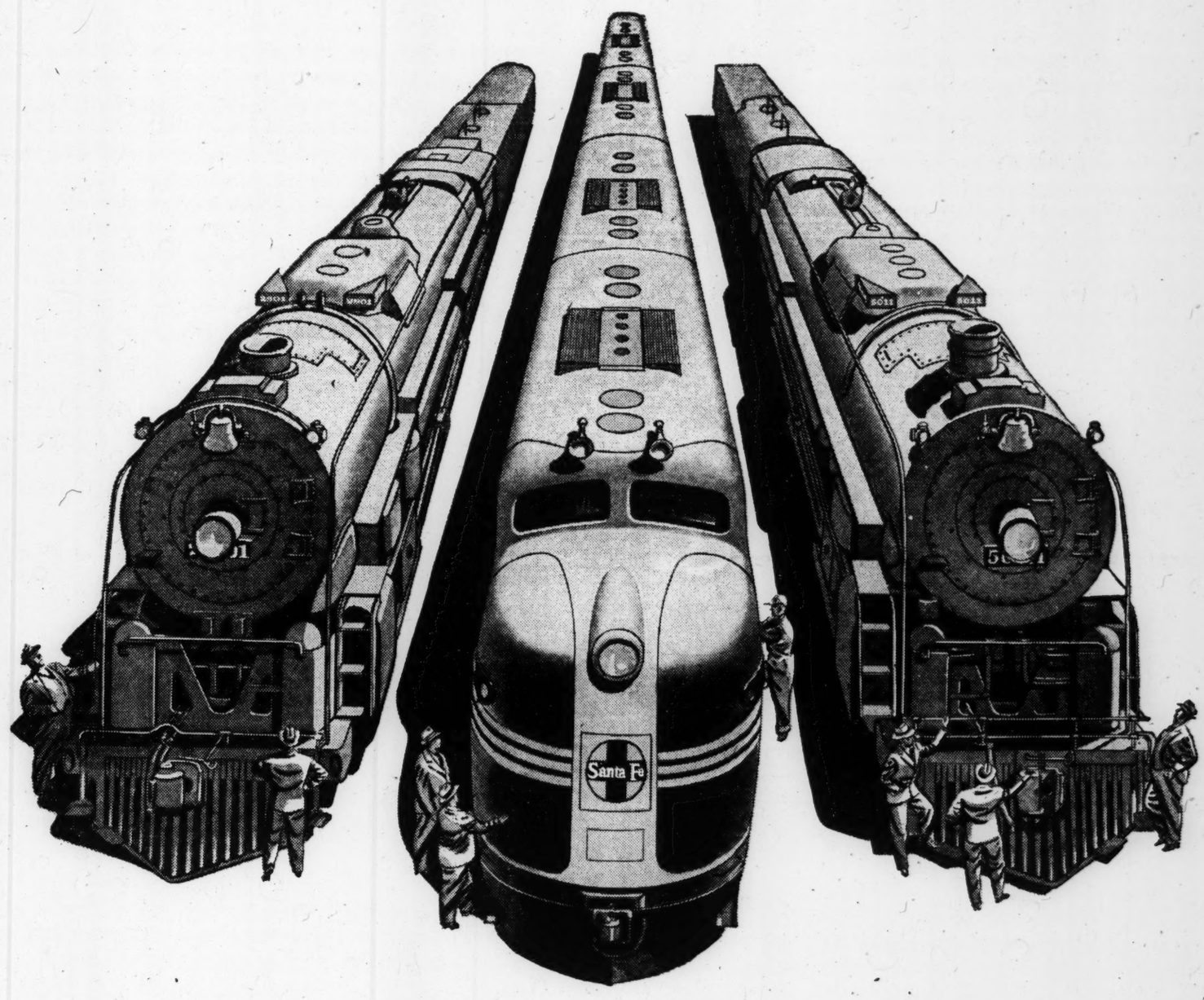

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U. S. Aids Vesuvius Refugees In Evacuation and Feeding

Continued from Page 1

work after Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, of New York, regional commissioner for the Allied Military Government in Naples, returned from all-night duty at the scene.

Evacuation of the villages was carried out expeditiously, although many of the Italian villagers were reluctant to leave their homes until the scorching lava was at the door. Allied authorities allowed each to take what possessions they wished.

Capt. Arthur Carter, former Mayor of Amsterdam, N. Y., administrative officer in charge of the Vesuvius region, assisted in the work. Capt. John N. Lummus, of Miami, Fla., from Colonel Kincaid's office in Naples, rushed out supplies as requests came from the scene.

Towns Buried

By Edward Kennedy

ON THE SLOPES OF MT. VESUVIUS, March 21 (AP) — The great, hissing stream of lava flowing down Mt. Vesuvius moves pulse-like, each thrust of the huge molten mass apparently coming with each new breath from the interior of the volcano.

But even between these surges, the torrid gluey mass pushes slowly ahead, destroying everything in its path.

It destroys like a bomb-explosion in slow motion.

I have never seen any man-made device of destruction in a war area so impressively terrifying as this lava, and panic has seized many Italians already sorely tried by the war.

The slowness of this powerful destructive river makes it all the more terrible. We watched it destroy a bridge. The finger-like, small streams of lava which first ripped the span from its moorings, then thicker streams swept upon it, crushing it to bits and then covering it.

As we stood in the main street of San Sebastiano, we saw the mass piling up behind a four-story building of stone and stucco. Black streams poured around both sides of the structure, and we could see cracks appear as the pressure on the rear of it increased.

Then the whole building unable to withstand the pressure, came down before our eyes.

Over Vesuvius hangs a blackish pall, and dust raised by the lava overhangs the Naples area like a gray cloud. But up close the lava gives forth red, blue and violet flames, and green and yellow smoke.

The main stream of lava came down between the two villages of San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma, destroying both, and in this area it was 90 feet deep, sending up flames and sulphurous fumes.

The collapse of the four-story building I watched fall in San Sebastiano opened the way for the river to pour down the main street.

American soldiers were on guard there, some of the hundreds of doughboys who volunteered for service when the AMG took charge of the situation.

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Pravda Says Invasion Can Win War Now

Continued from Page 1

mans, even though they continue to resist fiercely in specified strong points and separate sectors, are no longer capable of restoring a single continuous front in the southern part of the Soviet front.

The Russians have skillfully employed their favorite tactic of "parallel pursuit." This means that while one unit chases the retreating enemy from behind, another tries to get abreast or ahead of him so as to harass his flank or head him off altogether. By this method the Russians have cut deeply into the enemy's defense system. The German command in consequence has been unable to collect its forces for a determined stand on any given line.

With the Russians already across the Dniester on a 30-mile front, the Germans are still strung out as far as Pervomaisk on the eastern bank of the Bug.

Nazi Army Smashed

The reorganized German Sixth Army has fared little better than its namesake did at Stalingrad, and already for practical purposes no longer exists as an army.

With every day as advance Russian units push ahead, the German predicament grows. An indication of this breakdown of German military organization in the southern sector is that Nazi retreating units no longer are in a position to carry out either the systematic destruction of towns and villages, as was practiced heretofore, or even the most elementary demolitions dictated by military necessity.

At many points on the Dniester, the Russians were able to cross on German pontoon bridges.

With the Red Army in Bessarabia and across the Kremenets mountain range in sight of the Carpathians, unrest in Hitler's Balkan empire is coming to a head. Already Germany has found it necessary to march into Hungary. The situation in Rumania is equally critical.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Hull Pacts to Stay

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday at a press conference that the election of a Republican President would not alter the United States' good neighbor policy.

"This policy is firmly rooted in the hearts of the American people and once anything becomes firmly rooted in people's thinking it is not changed" if there is a change in Presidents, she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt left later yesterday after a 24-hour stay here. Shortly after her arrival March 19 at the Maiquetia Airport she placed a wreath on the tomb of Simon Bolivar.

At her press conference she said that, from what she had seen, Lend-Lease money spent in Latin America had been "well spent and has brought good results."

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U. S. Airmen Feather Nests With Comforts in Sardinia

By a Staff Artist

SARDINIA, March 8. Delayed. (AP)—Here on Sardinia American airmen have built themselves the best overseas nests they've ever had.

These B-26 Marauder boys still fly the same missions they were flying in Tunisia six months ago. But between missions they live a better life than in those days in Tunisia when they literally wallowed in mud, their tent areas were quagmires, their clothes and bedding were soaked half the time.

Many of them still stick to tents but they're better tents in improved locations and they stay dry.

They have mats on the wooden floor, little stoves, electric lights from "put-put" motors, and plenty of warm, dry bedding.

Some have adobe or brick foundations and side walls for their tents, the only canvas being the roof. Others have bulwarked the tents with adobe wind and water breaks around the bases.

And still others—both officers and enlisted men—have built adobe houses or had them built.

Typical examples are the four lieutenants whose adobe home is in the process of construction. Two are bombardiers: Joseph E. Middleton, of Chicago, and Edward C. Lange of Louisville, Ky., and two are pilots, John R. Lindahl of Nashville, Tenn., and Richard C. Bushee, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Instead of having to have adobe bricks made, they tore down a German revetment and used those bricks. The roof is on cane-like bamboo covered with a local form of cement.

Except for the foreman who is an expert at laying bamboo roofs and charges $1.20 a day, the Sardinians building the house are paid a dollar a day and that's 44 cents more than they charged when the boys first came here.

"It's inflation," grins Lieutenant Middleton, "better not let Roosevelt hear about it."

"Inflation, my eye," says Lieutenant Lindahl, "it's sweatshop labor; better not let John L. Lewis hear about it or he'll send somebody over here to organize the Sardinian bricklayers."

When it's all built, with mat-covered floor and a big fireplace, the building will cost the foursome about $75 and it will be the nearest thing to a home they've had overseas.

Strategy of Allies in Italy Based on Conserving Troops

Continued from Page 1

flexibility arising from the fact that the Allies in the line are an international and not a national team. They have shown a remarkable capacity for working together, but there isn't the same interchangeability of formations and commands as there would be if they were one constitutionally integrated whole, as the German Army is.

Language difficulty is one of the most obvious snags which make it essential to continue working on a sectional basis as much as possible along a line which has comprised Poles, Frenchmen, Indians, and Italians as well as Americans, British, New Zealanders, Canadians, and others.

Some were prevented by their governments from fighting under the command of others; none prefer to do so. Then there is to be taken into account the lack of universal standard equipment in such a situation, differing rationing requirements, some involving religious beliefs, and various other important details.

Outside and above these limitations which have tended to make the Allied line rigid and static there are two that have prevented the abandonment of linear tactics—the terrain which from the Allied viewpoint is just about the worst in Europe for offensive purposes and the lack of sufficient ground area behind the line to permit free lateral movements essential for any other type of warfare.

Mountains and rivers running directly across the path of the Allied advance and prohibiting transverse communications behind the lines have themselves imposed linear tactics on both sides in a campaign where neither could afford to take losses that would have been entailed if other tactics were adopted.

While the ground thus dictated tactics to both sides it did so greatly in favor of the Germans because the difficulty in constructing defense in depth has been less than attempting to penetrate it, and bypassing it was impossible until the rearward situation permitted the Anzio move.

This move forced the Germans to extend their Italian defense line for another 35 miles and bring in a large number of troops for the purpose, as well as detaining crack formations they wished to withdraw.

Since that occurred, the problems of the Allies inevitably multiplied, and the linear situation redeveloped because the Italian terrain is ideal for defense in depth all the way from the present line to the Po Valley by any army allotting sufficient troops for the job. The German Army is now doing that.

Allied field commanders therefore do not consider that progress has been unduly slow, although it has not been so fast as hoped.

They point out that bridgehead forces could be rushed into Rome virtually without opposition when they took the Nazis by surprise at Anzio and Nettuno.

But if they had done so the Germans would promptly have taken a landing place behind them and cut them off with troops brought up by road before sufficient support could have been brought in to the Allies from the sea.

Criticism of lack of speed of Allied progress in this region is consequently dismissed as being not based either on sound military reasoning or appreciation of the topographical situation on the whole front.

San Diego Housing To Shelter 65,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—When the present federal housing construction is completed there will be 14,000 family units in San Diego, housing 65,000 persons, Aubrey M. Davis, of the federal housing authority, has reported.

Less than one third of the units are regarded as permanent or semi-permanent. The remainder will be removed within two years after the end of the war, unless local authorities decide that they should be kept a longer period, Mr. Davis said.

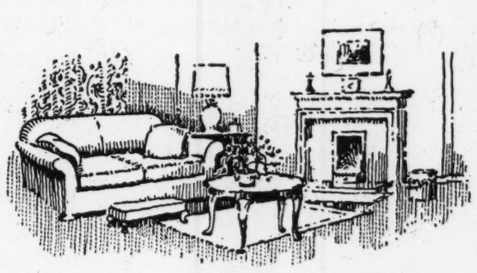
Most of the housing units are of prefabricated materials, and are designed to last only a few years. If kept in use for a longer period considerable repairs would be necessary. More than 4,000 units, however, are regarded as permanent or semi-permanent. These are in the Linda Vista area, and are expected to be retained.

'Vet' French Fliers Get U. S. Training for Pilots

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 21 (AP)—The Army Air Forces Training Command disclosed March 19 that a group of French fliers was enrolled recently in the Command's specialized two-engine pilot school at Dodge City, Kan., Army Air Field.

The men are taking an intensive nine weeks' course which qualifies first pilots of B-26 Marauder bombers. They receive the same 14-hours-a-day training given Americans boys soon to be Marauder first pilots, the ATC said.

Included are several commissioned and many noncommissioned officers, all of them veterans of the French Air Force. One of them has seen nine years' service in the French Air Force.



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Germans Act Ruthlessly In Occupying Hungary

Continued from Page 1

this war, was anxious to cease being a belligerent.

Hitler could afford to ignore these rumors of Hungarian approaches to the Allies as long as the war was many miles from the Carpathians and Hungary was surrounded by German-controlled territories. But with the Russians' speedy advance across the Dniester, the situation changed drastically.

A glance at the map shows that Hungary's strategic position is such that once the Russian armies are over the Dniester, Hungary would be front-line territory, since control of that river enables the Russian forces to start attacks upon Rumania proper and to establish air bases from which the oil fields at Ploesti and most of Rumania and East Hungary could be bombed.

Vital Line for Nazis

A successful Russian drive toward Lemberg would also seriously threaten German-occupied Poland and enable the Russians to reach the Carpathians. In fact, the Germans must at all costs hold the line of the Carpathian Mountains or the Danube Plain is lost—and with it the southeast gateway into Germany.

Under these conditions, it is natural that Hitler should have demanded from Hungary: (1) A general mobilization of the Hungarian Army under German control; (2) reorganization of the Hungarian Army on the Rumanian pattern, whereby Hungarian divisions and regiments come under command of German liaison officers, and (3) that Hungarian transport, railroads, and Danube traffic should be administered by joint German-Hungarian staffs.

Hungary will soon be immediately behind the German front line and rail communications from the Reich to the Carpathians must pass through Hungary. From Budapest, the center of Hungarian communications, three main railroads—as well as the Danube river—emanate, one northeast through Russia below the Carpathians to Lwow, a second southeast to Bucharest, and a third south to Belgrade. All these lines are essential for the German defense of Rumania and the Balkans.

Nazi Demands Refused

Admiral Horthy and Foreign Minister Jeno von Ghyczy were presented with these German demands a week ago in Budapest and again during their visit to Hitler's headquarters, from which they have not yet returned to Hungary, according to reports up to the present.

But they refused to accept them. Consequently the Hungarian Government has been deprived of its freedom and the Germans are now in control of Budapest and throughout Hungary.

Hitler's action, so reminiscent of what was done to Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden, to Czech Puppet President Emil Hacha and in the case of Vichy France and Northern Italy, had of course been prepared.

In a cable dispatch of March 9 it was pointed out that Werner Lorenz, SS obergruppen Führer (second in command to the SS Chief of Staff) was in Hungary on something more than a mere inspection visit to the German minority there. Herr Lorenz as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's right-hand man was busy with the final preparations for a "take-over." While he was carrying out his organizational work, Wilhelm Keppler, Hitler's "stormy petrel" who earlier had visited Chancellor Schuschnigg and President Hacha, had handed Admiral Horthy the ultimatum which the Regent could not accept.

Occupied in Absence

The result was the Regent's visit to Hitler. While Admiral Horthy was away from the country, the German occupation was carried out. Special representatives of the German Ministry of Propaganda, the Gestapo, and SS troops have taken over telephone, telegraph, and radio stations.

There also are reports that negotiations are proceeding with the Arrow Cross Party, the Hungarian Fascist group under former Minister Bela Imredy to form a new government.

Should the patriotism of the Hungarian Nazis prevent their undertaking such a task, Franz Basch, leader of the German minority in Hungary, undoubtedly would prove a willing "Quisling." Herr Basch long has been Hitler's confidant inside Hungary.

Probably one of the bitterest offenses to the Hungarians is that this German action should have occurred on the anniversary of the passing of the great Hungarian freedom hero of 1848, Lajos Kossuth. It had been announced that Premier Nicholas Kallay would radiocast a great speech to mark the anniversary. Instead, the radio gave a musical interlude.

Another strange consequence of Hitler's latest action is that Admiral Horthy, who owes his Regency of Hungary to the fact that a quarter of a century ago he led a movement which destroyed leftist activities, particularly those of the Communists, should be ousted from office just at the moment when Hungary must face what the Hungarians still call "the menace of Bolshevist Russia."

Hitler's latest move will be viewed with apprehension in Germany, not because there is any special regard for the Hungarians, who long have been regarded in the Reich as willing to accept whatever booty offered but as unwilling to pay the price when it falls due, but the fact that Hitler was forced to adopt such measures clearly indicates the weakness of the German position in Southeast Europe.

The Germans know that Hungary long has been a bulwark against Russian activity throughout that part of Europe. Bulgaria they have long discounted as being too pro-Russian—in fact, Bulgaria continues diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Hence the Germans will see a future gloomier than ever, for with the Russian advance continuing irresistibly and with disruption and opposition among their own satellites behind the front, the Germans soon will realize that the war is at their gates.

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House to Vote on Resolution Urging Allies to Feed Europe

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Against opposition from the Army, the Foreign Affairs Committee today brought before the entire House a resolution urging the Allies to feed the hungry in subjugated Europe.

The Senate passed a similar resolution, Feb. 15, and House Committee action was held up since then because, some members disclosed, the military authorities have opposed the legislation.

One member who declined to be quoted by name said that the mail to Congress has been so heavy in favor of the idea that the Committee was prompted to release the resolution.

House approval—a vote is slated for April 3—would put Congress on record as favoring:

1. Relaxation of the blockade of Europe.
2. Use of Swedish shipping, and "food surpluses from the Americas" to feed the Poles, Czechs, French, Hollanders and Belgians described as facing mass starvation.
3. Collection of certain sums from the exiled governments which possess money to pay for the food.
4. Supervision by the International Red Cross and neutral governments to make certain that "no military advantage may accrue" to the Germans.

Former President Hoover stated some time ago that the project could be carried out satisfactorily. Meantime, military authorities have taken the position, according to Members of Congress, that military advantage would accrue to the Germans if the food shipments were made.

Privately, members said passage of the resolution amounts to little more than a gesture to show America's desire to help the helpless, if it is possible. The legislation has no teeth—simply "urging" the State Department to see what can be worked out.

Hatters to Get Vacations

Vacations for more than 900 hatters at Danbury, Conn., have been approved by the New England War Labor Board. The WLB endorsed an agreement between six Danbury companies and the United Hatters' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

A 'Birdie' That 'Clicked'

Wide World

Whole Family Happy at Honor Bestowed on Dad

The whole family is happy as Flight Lieut. C. B. Ciano of Hammersmith, England, leaves Buckingham Palace with his wife and his son Peter after an investiture at which he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, one of Britain's most cherished prizes.

Knollys Puts Air Bases On World System

ALLIED HEAQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, March 21 (AP)—Lord Knollys, Chairman of the Government-controlled British Overseas Airways Corporation, said today he favors international use of air bases after the war as a means of expanding world-wide communications.

"I think most people want the same thing," he told a press conference, "and if there is any disagreement it's only on the methods of achieving it."

These methods are for governments to decide, Lord Knollys said. "Out of the forthcoming international conferences, I hope will come the closest co-operation among countries and airways involved and at the same time will come enough of the proper competition—not wild rivalry—to guarantee a healthy situation.

"Whether air lines should be government-controlled or privately-owned, I believe, is a question which may vary with the countries."

Lord Knollys said he thought international arrangements might be made regarding subsidies so that government-owned air lines of one country would not hold too great advantage over competing private companies in another country.

Lord Knollys, former Governor General of Bermuda, plans to return to London via the United States and Canada, but "I don't anticipate any official conferences on air matters in the United States; I'm not on any Government mission whatever.'"

Tokyo Rose Airs Tallest Tale That All's Now Rosy in Tokyo

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 21—As Capt. Jack Boyle used to say of the world, one might say today of the Japanese Propaganda Office—it is in "a terrible state of chassis." This crisis of fear and uncertainty has been amply illustrated of late by Tokyo Radio's reactions to the United Nations successes in the Marshalls, at Truk, and at Saipan and Tinian.

It is nothing new for Allied fighting men in the Pacific to listen to the line of "horseradish" ground out by that smooth-spoken sob sister, Tokyo Rose. If the Japanese propaganda officials knew how much entertainment she afforded, they probably would take her off the air, or at least cut down on her allowance for records of sentimental American songs. Or maybe they would just get her a sponsor.

Tokyo Rose has sunk the American Pacific fleet so many times that she probably has lost track of the number herself. But song writers and soap operas notwithstanding, wishing just won't make it so.

I have missed hearing her lately and don't know what contribution she made to the events of last month. Doubtless it was notable. Doubtless, too, it conformed with the rest of the balderdash which the announcers with the well-trained voices have been delivering into Tokyo microphones.

While Premier Hideki Tojo was shifting his admirals and generals after the Truk raid, the Japanese public was being told to trust the Japanese Navy. The Imperial Fleet would not be risked unless the risk was considered worth while.

The Japanese radio handled the news by announcing that American forces were landing on Truk islands. I was traveling on a battleship at the time and we waited rather breathlessly to hear that our imaginary Truk landings had been overwhelmingly repulsed, our troops driven into the sea, and our fleet sunk once more by Tokyo Rose. Instead, we got 15 minutes of flapdoodle about how well Jose P. Laurel, Japan's puppet President was making out in the Philippines.

Tokyo Radio apparently forgot about our landings at Truk or decided to leave us there. For the next thing we knew, we were "attacking" Guam. This was the Tokyo version of our carrier strike on Tinian and Saipan—with a reconnaissance mission over Guam. I don't know now the "attack" came out. That is the trouble with not being able to hear Tokyo Radio regularly. You miss the most exciting parts. But it is probably just as well not to cultivate too strong an appetite for the fantastic.

After the flurry over Truk and Guam, the Japanese radio minstrels returned to one of their popular theme songs. The locale was the South and Southwest Pacific but the refrain was familiar: "So many American planes have been destroyed that the losses cannot be replaced."

It is difficult to figure out even distorted logic for this chaos of lies. But one cannot help feeling that the Japanese public will receive a shock when somebody tells them that everything isn't rosy in Tokyo.

Pacific Swallows U. S. 'Dough'

WITH THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, March 21 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of dollars in United States currency have been lost in the Pacific since the start of the war—pay-roll funds carried aboard men-of-war that have been sunk.

The greatest single money loss recorded to date was more than $400,000. It went down with the U. S. S. cruiser Chicago off Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, on Jan. 31, 1943.

Lieut. (jg) Richard Meredith Jones of McKeesport, Pa., demanded a search by two senior officers and a sworn statement to show he did not have any of the Chicago's pay-roll money when he was picked up from the sea by a rescue ship.

The greenbacks will not be profitable for postwar treasure hunters. Lieutenant Jones reported the exact amount of the loss and the denominations of the bills to the Treasury Department.

A disbursing officer explained the record system aboard warships. He said, "I have more than $211,000 aboard this ship. Each night it is secured. I keep cash records up to date. The money list which contains the ship's roster and the amount due each man is made out in triplicate and secured in waterproof, floating containers. The original goes into the safe. The first copy goes with me to my battle station, the second and third copies to the two storekeepers who take them midships and aft. One of the three of us certainly ought to get off the ship."

Some of the larger men-of-war carry heavy cash. For instance, the U. S. S. Saratoga paymaster had $800,000 in his strong box as the ship headed for home after 14 months in the South Pacific. After the first states-bound pay day, however, he had less than one eighth of that amount.

Petrillo Ban Hit On School Music

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Senators protesting against playing "second fiddle" to James Caesar Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians President, sought today to devise a new legislative baton with which to direct the future course of music over the nation's air waves.

Chairman Clark (D) of Idaho, of an interstate commerce subcommittee investigating Mr. Petrillio's refusal to permit the radiocasting of high school music, told reporters:

"Congress is in no mood to permit the President of the American Federation of Musicians to continue to ban noncommercial radiocasts of school music over the networks if it can find means to stop him.

"I am asking the Federal Communications Commission to submit the draft of legislation which would make it unlawful for any person or group to interfere with radiocasts of this nature."

'Bankbuster' Helps G. I.'s Stuff Pockets

KWAJALEIN ATOLL, Marshall Islands, Delayed (AP)—An American bombadier has supplied the answer to the question: "What would it be like if the bank blew up?"

Money flew in all directions here on Kwajalein Island when a bomber dropped a "bankbuster" on the local Japanese house of finance.

Now the soldiers and marines dig money out of the ground by the double handful exactly like they used to do in the wildest money-finding dreams of childhood.

The mere suggestion that the "occupation money" has no real value is met with dirty looks.

Red Cross to Accompany First Invasion Forces

MOBILE, Ala., March 21 (AP)—When the first LST's go in for the big invasion, there'll be a Red Cross clubmobile and Red Cross workers landing with the fighting men, Alfred Cappion, Director of Red Cross service clubs in Great Britain, told 500 Red Cross workers and thousands of shipyard employees at the launching of the Wood Lake at Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, here.

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An ADVENTURE in transportation

that had a lot to do with the growth of Inter-American friendship and economic unity

BACK in the early 1900's, when the United Fruit Company ordered three new cargo-passenger ships for the Caribbean run, with accommodations equal to the most luxurious ocean liners of the day, shipping men in our Eastern ports shook their heads. "That route will never pay," they prophesied—"nobody wants to travel to Middle America!"

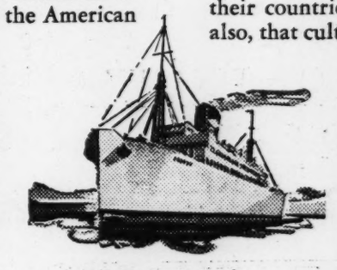
Amid such discouragements the Great White Fleet was born. *Time soon proved the company right* in the belief that hundreds of business men would investigate Middle American markets, and thousands of holiday makers explore the beauties of the American tropics.

Diplomats, and professional and business men, were the first to take advantage of the airy cabins and spacious promenade decks of the Great White Fleet. Archaeologists, moving picture people and writers followed. Finally the vacationists flocked to enjoy the new adventure of a Caribbean cruise.

Just before Pearl Harbor the Great White Fleet was carrying 50,000 people a year.

Trade kept pace with travel, growing steadily year by year. In the modern refrigerated holds thousands of tons of bananas, coffee, cocoa and other nutritious foods of tropical America journeyed north, while on southbound trips the ships were loaded to capacity with the products of northern factories.

At last the peoples of North and Middle America were discovering each other . . . finding out not only that their countries formed a natural economic unit, but also, that culturally, they had a lot to offer each other.



The Great White Fleet and the other Caribbean lines played an important part in building this economic solidarity and friendship . . . *Today the fleet is carrying war cargoes, but when ships can be spared, they'll return to their historic role of promoting intercourse between the Americas.*

JOIN THE WAR ON FOOD WASTE
1. PLAN meals wisely
2. BUY ONLY what you need
3. STARVE your garbage pail
4. PREVENT spoilage
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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

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PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B. W. I.

The Home Forum

Priority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY centuries ago a great and wise man was endeavoring to bring comfort and courage to his people. They had gone through many trying and distressing experiences. While they had won many victories, they still needed faith and strength to carry on and overcome their difficulties. He knew what everyone eventually learns: that some power greater than the human alone is necessary to overcome the trials and vicissitudes that are encountered in everyday experience. With that confidence born of understanding, he declared God's message (Isaiah 43:11), "I, even, I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no saviour."

Here we have a great and mighty fact that bases all reality—that God, good, is the ruler and governor of all that is true, the only power and creator. It follows logically that good is All-in-all, the basis of all being. Christian Science sets forth this eternal verity and shows how it can be successfully and efficiently applied to any situation. This is the Science of unlimited good, and as its precepts are consistently followed, human limitations are annulled and God's abundance is rightfully proved. It does not ignore undesirable conditions, but corrects them and improves them in a manner that is beneficial to all. Inspiring is the statement on page 266 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science." With this Love uppermost in thought, our actions will be wise, fruitful, and timely. They will bless all.

In times of economic crisis, governments have established what is known as priorities, to avoid waste and to make the wisest use of existing and potential resources. At such times mere personal desires and selfish aims must be put aside, and that which is for the good of all be given first place. The word "priority" means superior in rank, position, or privilege. Because God is infinite good, and man is the expression of that immeasurable good, the man of God's creating, the reflection of Soul, the son of the Highest, has a high rank, an exalted position, a noble privilege. The Bible assures us that as children of God, we are "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17). We are heirs of all good, recipients of God's infinite affluence, and the reflection of His limitless nature. While we humbly obey all righteous regulations in our daily life, in our thinking we must maintain the exalted status of the real man. We can adhere to the divine fact even while conforming to human laws.

"Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 288). We must begin with what is nearest right, but we need not stop there. We must keep on advancing, clinging steadfastly to what is divinely true, and fixing our gaze on the perfection of man and all that God has made. We must acknowledge that which divinely is, even though we do not for the moment see it fully manifested. We achieve the absolute by holding resolutely to the recognition that it is the only fact of being, here and now. Then the human yields to the divine, the nearest right yields to that which is eternally right, health is evidenced where disease appeared to be, and goodness is apparent where sin seemed to prevail.

A Christian Scientist was once seized with a violent pain. The temptation was great to seek out a material cause for the discord. This he steadfastly refused to do, but clung persistently to man's true priority, his rank, position, and privilege to be what he actually was—the reflection of concord, not discord; the expression of joy, not suffering; the manifestation of perfection, not imperfection; a freeman of Spirit, not a bondman of matter. When this was done, the disease was wholly destroyed, and with it went all fear of its return.

A man looking into a cave sees only the darkness of the cave. But let him turn about and he can see the glorious sunshine, the sky, and the far horizon. God is Spirit, and man is His spiritual image and likeness. By reason of his divine status, he is above limitation, disease, sin, and failure. He inhabits the realm of Spirit, where spiritual harmony reigns, and where material discord never comes, for it never enters the sacred portals of that heavenly abode. When a dwelling is full of light, darkness cannot enter, because there is no place for it. God's man has a priority on all that is good, a clear title to all that is lovely and fair, and a firm hold on all that is noble. God holds man at one with all that is good. Let us always see him there.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE GROUP, INCLUDING ROBES FROM THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

A YEAR OR TWO AGO, there was exhibited at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, a group of Chinese paintings and court robes from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Innisfree, of New York. The art of the textile and the painted picture were combined, and they proved mutually enhancing, as each revealed a rich background of tradition.

The robes are exquisitely woven and embroidered in techniques that were developed through many centuries of practice. The sumptuous ornamentation is a feast to the eye. They represent a wealth of symbolism, reaching back to sources in the unrecorded era of pre-history. The pictorial emblems and insignia comprise a literature of meaningful ideas which, to the learned, are as legible as words and phrases. They emerge from a background of folklore; they reveal man coming to grips with nature, apprehending, so far as he can, invisible forces, giving some sort of communicable manifestation to latent phenomena. The symbolism is treated with orthodox correctness. The priests of old were entitled to emblems that were not permitted the layman. Some symbols were used by the imperial family alone, such, for example, as the five-clawed dragon with a magic pearl below, betokening an age-old legend related to the concept of the Ruler. The bat is a pun on the word happiness, and consequently associated with it. The pagoda, stars, and "eight precious things" (including flute, sword, lotus, fan, flower basket, castanets, bamboo, and gourd) are the attributes to the Taoist priests.

The paintings reflected the study of nature, the exploration of the landscape, the depiction of unfolding vistas of mountain ridges and winding streams. Close-up portrayals substitute the particular subject for the panoramic prospect, dwelling lovingly and understandingly upon the forms of birds, plants, flowering branches, rocks, butterflies.

Textiles and pictures look neighborly; one does not obtrude upon the other. Pieces of porcelain provide further enhancement with their splendid colors and luminous glazes.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Vase From Iran

What a far-traveled bit of pottery
You are—
A little, slender vase
With "Made in Iran"
Stamped upon your base—
Iran, where Persia's lovely gardens lie
Like bright mosaics
Under the still sky;
Iran, where little valleys rest
By the great slopes
That form the mountains' breast.

Some native dreamer
Found a way to say:
"This is a bit of Iran;
In this way
I tell you of the beauty
That is here—
Persia's rich treasure
That we all hold dear."

Such vivid blues,
Such green and lacy vines;
Exotic, brilliant,
Of a stronger hue
Than that of other lands;
Bolder,
Without a trace
Of delicate design
Almost a gypsy gaiety
Where the long leaves entwine!

Iran—
That distant wonderland
That this small vase
Helps me to understand.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Descent Into the Heart of Things

HERE IN THE CITY, after living high up for years, we are in a ground-floor-front apartment. It gives us the strangest feeling, as if the world were at our doorstep; and often we find ourselves looking out, fascinated by the steady flow of activity. Is this, we ask ourselves, how it would be to live in a small town? Or are small towns much too busy for peeking, and are we simply beguiled by this sudden descent into the heart of things?

We have come to know the little russet-colored Pekingese with his plumy tail, who strains ahead of his elderly mistress on his leash. Gaily he parades, always with that taut leash between them; but sometimes he will stop and turn to look at her. He seems to say with oriental politeness—"Forgive me. Am I going too fast?"

And there is the lady in 209, who each morning carefully puts out her vines and potted plants into the sun. Then she rests her arms on the window-sill and smiles at them all for at least five minutes. There is the wood-carver in 213, busy over his tools. Customers visit him, but he never stops working; and at night, when his curtain is drawn, there he is silhouetted, almost like one of his carvings, yet moving slightly.

But, most of all, we see the Chinese laundryman, Sing Lee, in 207. His is a low, little room. The window pane is painted with proud red letters—SING LEE—HAND LAUNDRY, and it seems to us that he is always there. Early in the morning and late at night. "Oh, Sing Lee," we sigh, "please rest a little." But he never stops. Except on Sunday. Then we tell ourselves that Sing Lee is out in the open, in the parks, or on a double-decker bus. Perhaps he has friends in Chinatown. But we feel and hope, too, that he is resting.

When dusk falls, the one bright unshaded electric bulb goes on in the store. All the shelves, neatly stacked with bundles, are piled high, and there is Sing Lee working by himself. His thin, yellow-bronze arms move back and forth, back and forth, with an economy of waste motion. "Oh, Sing Lee," we murmur, "it's awfully late." His face leaning over the ironing-board is etched in that garish light, like a copper coin. He is quick and slim and tireless. Even if we come home very late, there is sure to be that lighted window across the street, that pair of arms turning, folding, and wrapping.

Once there was a fire in 201. It was after midnight that we were wakened by the clamor of fire engines. We could see the firemen pulling a length of hose, and all the windows were lit up. Behind each window stood someone waiting, with his or her hat and coat on, because it was winter and they did not know yet if they would have to go out into the night.

Sing Lee, it is true, left his store and looked at the engines with interest, but they could not hold him for long. The fire was not serious. Everyone went away and, one by one, the lights were extinguished in 201. But Sing Lee went on with his ironing. "Oh, Sing Lee," we sighed, turning away, "please go to bed. Please don't work so hard."

At last there came a bright Sunday, with the sun turning the old houses across the way to what city people fondly call "brownstone pink." We were laughing at the little Peke, like a tugboat at the end of his leash, breasting a winter breeze. Hardly had he gone by before we saw something we had never seen before on a Sunday.

We saw Sing Lee out walking, dressed in an American coat and hat—yes, and a scarf. But he was not alone. By his side walked a Chinese soldier boy, taller than Sing Lee. They were walking slowly. At last Sing Lee was taking time to be leisurely. He was walking in the sun. But more remarkable than this was the expression on Sing Lee's face. It was a wonderful expression. Not a smile. It was the look of a man who is tasting something sweet and perfect. Tasting it carefully, so that he will never forget the flavor.

We ourselves were so excited that we talked of little else for a whole hour.

A. VAN Z.

March

March is the maker of winds
Which shake
And rattle old leaves
In the woodland brake.
Her arms are strong
And her laughters wild
Yet she nurtures the crocus
In manner mild.
With hands that are gentle
With fingers of love
She strokes the breast
Of the nesting dove.

MERAB EBERLE

The Jolliest Way Is by the Bus From Papeete

TAHITI IS A double island, like Maui in the Hawaiian archipelago: one extinct or dormant volcanic mass to the northwest and a smaller one, connected with it by an isthmus, on the southeast. . . .

I have traversed long stretches of that road on foot, idly speculating on the odd circumstance that a kilometer, which should be approximately five-eighths of a mile, unaccountably seems to extend itself to at least eight-fifths when walked. . . . I have covered those same kilometers more swiftly in a snorting Citroën that lurched over the highway like a schooner at sea. But the jolliest way is by the bus that once a day starts from the market place in Papeete for the tour of the island with passengers, mail, and miscellaneous freight—a public conveyance, delivery truck, and social club combined.

"Le truc" is scheduled to start early in the morning, but it fusses about—darting around corners to pick up freight, waiting while the driver gossips with friends—until one begins to think it never will actually embark on the journey.

When it does get under way, the bus is loaded full: interior, top, running boards jammed to capacity and more. The passengers are mostly Tahitians—ample women in shapeless, gaily-flowered dresses, with wide-woven hats of pandanus or sugar-cane; men in dungarees and singlets, each with his bundle done up in a pareu, the fruits of his marketing wrapped in ti leaves or arranged in a coconut-leaf basket, and perhaps a roll of sleeping-mat; and all talking, laughing, and joking with the bubbling good humor that is characteristic of the high-island Polynesian. There may be a few small, cool-looking Chinese, quiet but smiling; and occasionally a Frenchman or American who lives in the "districts" and has no car. Under, over, and around the passengers and their belongings are stowed the miscellaneous packages which the bus is delivering to country residents who haven't come to town. Yesterday some one shouted to the driver, from his gate: "Bring me a dozen eggs," or "two chickens," and the driver, though he took no written notes, has remembered the errand to-day.

At last the vehicle slides around the last corner and launches out on the road westward past the garden-enclosed brick Chinese temple, the small Chinese truck gardens, and the iron-roofed frame houses of Faaa clustering around its two churches, its little schoolhouse, and the Chinese store. Seaward stretches the broad lagoon, glowing in delicate colors beneath the sun, with the yellow sand of the islets contrasting with the green and blue and purple of the water. — From "The Leaning Wind," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Priorité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A bien des siècles, un grand homme qui était en même temps un sage s'efforçait d'apporter à son peuple le courage et le réconfort. Les Israélites avaient passé par des expériences nombreuses et pénibles. Sans doute ils avaient gagné maintes victoires; mais ils avaient encore besoin de foi, de force, pour continuer dans la bonne voie et pour vaincre les difficultés. Le prophète savait ce que chacun doit tôt ou tard apprendre; il reconnaissait que seul un pouvoir supérieur aux énergies humaines peut surmonter les épreuves et les vicissitudes de l'existence quotidienne. Avec une assurance ayant sa source dans la compréhension, il proclamait le message de Dieu (Ésaïe 43:11): "C'est moi, c'est moi qui suis l'Éternel et il n'y a point d'autre Sauveur que moi."

Voici donc le vaste et puissant fait sur lequel se fonde toute réalité: Dieu, le bien, gouverne ou dirige tout ce qui est réel; Il est l'unique pouvoir, le seul créateur. Il s'ensuit logiquement que le bien est Tout-en-tout, la seule base de l'être. La Science Chrétienne expose cette éternelle vérité et montre qu'on peut avec succès l'appliquer à toutes les situations. C'est donc la Science du bien sans limites; et lorsqu'on en suit fidèlement les préceptes, les limitations humaines disparaissent et l'abondance divine se prouve ainsi qu'il se doit. Loin de prétendre ignorer les conditions fâcheuses, cette Science les corrige et les amende pour le bien de tous. A la page 266 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, l'on trouve ce passage riche en inspiration: "L'Amour universel est la voie divine dans la Science Chrétienne." Si cet Amour occupe la première place dans notre pensée, nos actions seront sages, opportunes, utiles. Elles apporteront à tous des bénédictions.

Aux époques de crise économique, les gouvernements, pour éviter le gaspillage et pour utiliser au mieux les ressources présentes et potentielles, ont établi ce qu'on nomme des ordres de priorité. Dans ces temps-là, il faut mettre de côté les désirs personnels, les buts égoïstes, et penser surtout à l'intérêt général. Le mot "priorité" désigne le droit de passer avant, le fait d'être supérieur sous le rapport du rang, de la position ou des privilèges. Dieu étant le bien infini, et l'homme étant l'expression de ce bien sans limites, il se trouve que l'homme créé par Dieu, le reflet de l'Ame, le fils du Très-Haut tient un rang élevé, occupe une position supérieure, jouit d'un noble privilège. La Bible nous assure que comme enfants de Dieu, nous sommes "héritiers de Dieu, et cohéritiers de Christ" (Romains 8:17). Étant héritiers du bien, nous avons part aux infinies richesses de Dieu, nous reflétons Sa nature illimitée. Dans notre vie journalière, nous obéissons humblement à toutes les prescriptions justifiées; mais dans notre penser nous devons maintenir le noble statut de l'homme réel. Tout en nous conformant aux lois humaines, nous pouvons être fidèles au fait divin.

"Dans les actions humaines, la sagesse commence par ce qui, étant donné les circonstances, se rapproche le plus du bien; c'est de là qu'elle part pour arriver à l'absolu," déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 288). Nous devons commencer par ce qui se rapproche le plus du bien, mais il ne faut pas en rester là. Nous devons avancer sans relâche, nous attacher aux choses divinement vraies, fixer nos regards sur la perfection de l'homme et de tout ce qu'a créé Dieu. Il nous faut reconnaître ce qui est, ce qui existe de droit divin, même si nous n'en voyons pas pour le moment la manifestation complète. Pour arriver à l'absolu, il faut reconnaître que c'est le seul fait de l'être, ici même et dès maintenant, et nous y attacher sans défaillance. Alors l'humain cède aux normes divines, ce qui se rapproche du bien fait place aux choses éternellement parfaites, la santé se manifeste là où l'on avait cru voir la maladie, la bonté apparaît là où le péché semblait prévaloir.

Il arriva que de violentes douleurs assaillirent un Scientiste Chrétien. Il fut fortement tenté de chercher quelle cause matérielle avait pu produire ces maux. Mais il s'y refusa énergiquement; il s'attacha avec persévérance à la vraie priorité de l'homme, à son rang, à sa position, au privilège d'être ce qu'il était réellement — la réflexion de l'harmonie, non des discords; l'expression de la joie, non de la souffrance; la manifestation de l'Être parfait et non point de l'imperfection; l'homme libre créé par l'Esprit, et non l'esclave de la matière. Ayant fait cela, il put constater que la maladie était complètement détruite, et la crainte d'une rechute disparut.

Un homme qui regarde dans une caverne ne voit que les ombres et l'obscurité. Mais s'il se retourne, il verra la glorieuse lumière du soleil, la voûte céleste, l'horizon lointain. Dieu est Esprit, l'homme est Son image ou Sa ressemblance spirituelle. En raison de ce statut divin, il est supérieur aux limitations, à la maladie, au péché, aux échecs. Il habite le royaume de l'Esprit où règne l'harmonie spirituelle, où l'on ne rencontre jamais les discords matériels qui ne sauraient franchir les portes sacrées de cette demeure céleste. Lorsqu'une habitation est pleine de lumière, les ténèbres n'y peuvent entrer, car il n'y a point de place pour elles. L'homme de Dieu a droit à tout ce qui est bon; ses prérogatives lui assurent tout ce qui est aimable et beau, il saisit pleinement tout ce qui est noble. Soutenu par Dieu, l'homme est uni au bien. C'est ainsi que nous devons toujours le voir.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Three Cities

I HAVE VISITED many large cities in Europe, and each of them is associated in my mind with some distinct trait of city-character. And so has it been with respect to the cities of America, which I have as yet seen. When I landed in New York, and walked through its busy and thronged streets, its hurrying, driving, bustling shifting, floating, semi-migratory population at once indicated its commercial bearing. . . . There were long interminable streets, with warehouses on each side, built so high up that the sky beyond looked like a strip of blue ribbon. . . . On the bright broad river a thousand canvas wings were expanded, and the Genius of Steam, at man's bidding, poured the treasures of the four quarters of the globe at his feet. . . .

How different to Philadelphia! The city of brotherly love has, or had, a quiet, demure sedateness about it. There is everywhere, excepting just in the most commercial parts, an air of gentility which is not to be found in the Empire City. Its long, regular streets give it quite a formal appearance, which is increased by the quaint Quaker garbs which envelope so many of its citizens. . . .

The appearance of Boston is widely different from either. No one can reside in the City of Notions for a week without noting the air of refinement which exists almost every where. Less bustling than New York, and more commercial-looking than Philadelphia, it possesses advantages enjoyed by neither. . . .

The appearance of Boston, too, is very different to any other American city which I have visited. It is more English in its appearance, and on a foggy, damp, busy day, a stranger near Faneuil Hall might fancy himself in London. It was quite delightful to me, after I had for some time paced the "distractingly regular" streets of Philadelphia, as Dickens calls them, to get into thoroughfares of which I could not see the beginning nor end, and which were not quite flat throughout their whole length. — From "Local Loiterings, and Visits in the Vicinity of Boston," by a Looker-on. (1846.)

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Formula for Allied Recognition of French Committee Reviewed

Navy Secretary Defends Trans-Arabian Oil Line

Knox blames 'selfish oil companies' for opposition to proposed pipe line—Says project would aid supplies of all of the United Nations—Military purpose served as well as building up Americas' oil reserves.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared today that "a lot of selfish oil companies" should not be permitted to interfere with planned construction of a trans-Arabian pipe line to move oil from Saudi Arabian fields for use by the United Nations.

Mr. Knox disclosed that the decision to build the pipe line, reached by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was primarily a military move and secondarily an attempt to meet the problem of a rapidly dwindling supply of petroleum reserves in the American hemisphere.

The proposal, he said, calls for tapping a billion barrel reserve of oil which would play a major part in assuring a continued supply of fuel oil for naval craft and petroleum products for planes.

"Any new source in the European area during the war is found to reduce the amount of American oil used and also shorten the haul, which means a saving in tankers," he said after pointing out that 90 per cent of the oil used thus far has come from American reserves.

New Sources Needed

Mr. Knox declared that if adequate refining facilities were made available, the pipe line would "take care of all the needs in the Mediterranean."

He added that it would be "to our long-range advantage" to utilize the Arabian oil for European and Far Eastern needs during the war.

"Both militarily and economically," he said, "a new source of oil in the Mediterranean is exceedingly important and for future safety and security to create there or in any area a reserve of a billion barrels of oil adds to our security."

Mr. Knox contended that pipeline transportation of the oil would cost only about half as much as hauling it by surface craft through the Red Sea.

"In money as well as in saving of tankers," he stated, "the pipe line is an economical operation."

The Navy Secretary said that "because of optimism about the end of the war," some people maintain that the pipe line should not be regarded as a war measure. By that same argument, he said, it could be contended that three 45,000-ton aircraft carriers might not be a war measure. He said that even if the war should end before the carriers were completed they would be a "kind of insurance" and declared the pipe line is a comparable case.

Curtailment of Exports

Mr. Knox said it cannot be denied that the United States is approaching a shortage of domestic petroleum.

"While it is true," he said, "that there have been warnings of impending shortages of oil before they never have been uttered with such complete knowledge of our geologic structure.

"The end is in sight, and ordinary prudence demands that we find sources outside."

With development of the pipe line, he said there should be a rigid restriction of American oil for American use and a material curtailment of exports.

The proposal, he emphasized is "not an attempt to put the Government in the oil business but to insure fuel oil for our ships and petroleum products for our planes and insure our own economy by an adequate supply of oil until we develop other fuels or types of motors."

Mr. Knox described the proposal as "one of the first indications of the birth of a genuine foreign policy for this country" and said it should appeal to all persons "without reference to partisanship."

England, he said, has had a foreign policy on oil while "we have been exhausting our resources by selling large parts of it abroad."

Asked about the proposed investigation of the pipe-line plans by a Senate Committee, the Secretary said, "we are anxious for a hearing."

By a Staff Artist

Vital Oil Fields of Rumania Beckon Surging Red Armies

The Russian sweep to within 100 miles of the great mountain barrier of the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Mountains is indicated by the black line, with arrows showing main points of the Russian advance. Hitler is meeting this threat by pouring troops into Hungary. His most vulnerable point is the oil reserves of Ploesti, Rumania (seen to the west of the Danube mouths), which are being used by German armies. Although battle front is nearing Odessa, there still are German divisions holding out in the Crimea.

'Deals' With Vichy Barred By U. S. State Department

Formula as 'whittled down' by Roosevelt gives Committee opportunity to win popular favor, but not to force plan upon any community which does not want it—Dealing with Vichy barred.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The State Department described today as "false on their face" reports from Algiers suggesting that the United States might deal with Vichy officials when Allied armies begin the liberation of France.

At the same time, it was learned at the Department that the French Committee of National Liberation which has its headquarters at Algiers was informed officially in writing last January that the United States had no intention of having any dealings or relations with the Vichy regime, except for the purpose of abolishing it.

The Committee was further informed, and today's statement here reaffirmed the point, that the United States would not deal with any individual in France known to have "wilfully" collaborated with the enemy.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—The formula under which the French National Committee will follow Allied troops into France involves a qualification on recognition of that Committee—but not as wide or as significant a qualification as is being imagined in Algiers today.

So much suspicion, fear, sensitiveness, and malice have entered into the formula for French recognition and distorted the facts into wildly warped rumor that it may be useful to set down here what has really happened to date.

The story begins with the fairly recent period when all groups in London interested in the form of civil government to emerge beyond our invasion lines found themselves finally in agreement. These groups included the British Foreign Office and the invasion high command, which meant Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It was agreed among these groups that the French National Committee should be accepted as the exclusive political agency to enter France and to be allowed to activate civil government behind the advancing Allied front.

Halted at White House

This recommendation was transmitted to Washington where it obtained general approval in the State Department and finally moved across the street to the White House. There, for unexplained reasons, it remained on the President's desk for well over a month. Last week he completed a redrafting of the formula which was then sent through the proper channels for final decision on the highest level—which means acceptance or further deliberation by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Why the President "whittled down" the recognition formula is open to speculation. His personal relations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle have been notoriously uncordial from the outset. In some quarters he is believed to have allowed his personal peeve to enter into his redrafting. The actual reason given is that there is now considerable documentary evidence for believing that the French National Committee will not be acceptable to the French people in some districts of France.

On the basis of his argument the President drafted a formula under which the French National Committee will be admitted to France and given its opportunity to win public support everywhere, but will not be "forced down the throats" of any community which may not want it. It will be recognized is every sense except the final one that the enforcement of its authority will not be a mandatory charge on General Eisenhower.

French Unity Needed

This "limited recognition" formula is not in the final stage. Since General Eisenhower's command is an Allied command the French policy he employs in France must be an Allied policy. The Roosevelt formula must be accepted in London before it is promulgated finally. In other words, no arbitrary American policy has been proclaimed unilaterally.

The formula is a very narrow restriction on recognition. It would have no meaning whatever if the French people are as united behind the Committee as the Committee supporters contend.

There is no secret plan or preference for some alternative French group. Algiers has been guaranteed in writing that the American Government will under no circumstances enter into relations with the Vichy Government nor any other group of collaborationists. It can be stated on the most responsible authority that rumors of talks with such men as George Bonnet are completely unfounded.

Finnish-Soviet Peace Hopes Fade

STOCKHOLM, March 21 (AP)—The Finnish Government affirmed today its continued desire for peace with Soviet Russia but declared firmly that it could not accept the armistice terms dictated by the Kremlin.

The declaration, embodied in a long communiqué giving the Finns' version of their attempts to get out of the war, all but extinguished hopes of further peace negotiations between Helsingfors and Moscow, for the Russians, the bulletin said, have declined to modify their original terms.

The Finnish stand apparently was predicated on the thesis that the Russian terms—which involved the withdrawal of Finnish troops from their present positions as well as internment of all German armed forces now in Finland—were not consistent with the demands of national security.

The communiqué said the Finnish Government regretted that the Russians had not given Finland "an opportunity to express her own viewpoint before accepting the terms."

"Although Finland's Government still aspires seriously for reestablishment of peaceful relations, it, however, cannot accept in advance these terms, which deeply affect the existence of the whole nation, without even getting any safe assurance of the interpretation and meaning of the conditions," the bulletin said.

The Finnish press expressed divergent views as to whether the Government's stand left room for hope of peace.

The conservative Uusi Suomi headlined the Government announcement with the gloomy caption "Peace Terms Cannot Be Accepted," but the Swedish language newspaper Huvudstadsbladet—representing the Swedish Peoples Party, which is in opposition to the Government — emphasized heavily that Finland still wants peace.

Finnish political quarters said the Cabinet and Parliament had based their rejection of the Soviet terms on the answer which Moscow gave Finland on March 10, at which time the Russians were declared to have repeated their original demands in ultimatum form.

Mannerheim States Foe Can't Be Stopped

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 21

Advices from Helsingfors today said Finnish authorities have confiscated copies of a newspaper carrying an Associated Press dispatch disclosing that Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim had warned it would be impossible to hold Finnish lines in the event of a Russian offensive.

The story was written here Sunday by Edwin Shanke, chief of the AP's Stockholm Bureau, after a week's visit to Helsingfors. It was the first report to indicate Marshal Mannerheim's view.

Talks Made Public

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The Finnish Government made public its negotiations with Russia on possible armistice terms in a long communiqué, rehearsing the circumstances which led to Finland's consideration and rejection of the Russian terms.

Text of this communiqué was radiocast from Berlin and recorded in London. The following excerpts set forth the highlights of the negotiations between the two countries:

The Government had the duty to find out under what conditions reestablishment of peaceful conditions between Finland and the Soviet Union would be possible, and under what conditions an honorable and stable peace could be obtained.

Endeavors in this direction placed the Government in a position to inform Parliament on Feb. 29 of armistice conditions which State Counselor Juho K. Paasikivi had obtained in Stockholm from the Ambassador of the Soviet Union. . . .

In spite of the fact that they were hard and although it was out of the question that they could be approved in the form presented by the Soviet Union. . . . The Government suggested to Parliament that it would continue its endeavors to obtain peace for Finland on conditions as favorable as possible.

A majority in Parliament agreed with this opinion of the conditions and the methods used by the Government and supported a simple placing of the agenda.

. . . The Government wrote a reply to the Soviet Union, informing it of its serious intention to establish peaceful relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

This reply stated that the Government had carefully considered the armistice conditions it had received and suggested that it would be given an opportunity to express its own view with regard to all points connected with these conditions.

The Soviet answer to this letter was received on March 10. The Soviet Government stated that it regarded the reply of the Finnish Government as completely unsatisfactory.

It informed the Finnish Government that conditions of an armistice given on Feb. 19 should be regarded as minimum and as basic conditions. Only after they had been accepted would it be possible to discuss the conclusion of hostilities.

The Soviet Government asked for a positive reply within a fixed time limit. In a secret session of Parliament held on March 14, Prime Minister Linkomies presented both the suggestions made to the Soviet Union and answer received from it.

As the Soviet Union had not agreed to Finland's wishes, which must be regarded as equitable, and had not given to Finland an opportunity to explain her own point of view before accepting the conditions, the Prime Minister stated with regret that in the circumstances there was no other possibility left but to give a negative reply to the Soviet Union's demand. . . .

Soviet Sweep Puts Decision Up to Hungary

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The advance of a Russian Army to within sight of the Carpathians, which form Hungary's northeastern boundary, appears to have forced Hungary's leaders into an immediate decision as to their country's future role in this war—or to have led Germany to make the decision for them.

Warned both by Washington and Moscow that continued allegiance to the Axis would bring the same fate that awaits Germany, Hungary has been torn in recent months by the demands of its people for peace.

Earlier this month, even before the Russians had steamrollered to the Dniester River, Lieut.-Gen. Ferenc Szombathelyi, Hungarian Chief of Staff, was reported to have visited Hitler in an effort to arrange complete withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the eastern front. A short time earlier, a Hungarian radiocast denied a Soviet assertain that Hungarian forces were still fighting alongside the Germans on the Russian front, contending the Hungarians were not actually fighting but were stationed behind the front.

Russia, however, has served blunt warning that Budapest will be bombed unless Hungary withdraws completely from the war, and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull recently warned from Washington that the Balkans must expect the same consequences of defeat Germany now faces if they continue their support of pro-Axis governments.

Hungary as well as Bulgaria is reported to have reacted strongly to the Russian-Finnish peace negotiations, and the former has been flooded with peace pamphlets.

Hungary's surrender probably would bring an immediate clash with German occupation troops and turn Hungary into a battleground.

Stassen to Run If Nominated But Does Not Seek Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who is one of the possible dark horses of the Republican political stable, notified Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that, while he will not seek the presidential nomination, he will accept if nominated.

Mr. Stassen is now serving as Lieutenant Commander on the staff of Admiral Halsey in the South Pacific theater.

The former Governor still has considerable strength as a Western Liberal among Republican groups, and in case of a deadlock between Dewey-Willkie forces the nomination might go to him.

However, he is not in the first rank of candidate material and except as a compromise political observers here discount his chances.

Secretary Knox made public the Stassen letter without comment. It reads:

"In reply to the questions that are being asked as to my attitude toward the current inclusion of my name in the presidential nomination discussions, I will frankly and directly state my position.

"I do not seek and will do nothing personally to secure the nomination. If, notwithstanding this position, I were to be nominated, I would consider it to be my plain duty to accept, and would do so, requesting inactive duty for a sufficient time to discuss with the people the issues and problems of the future.

"I wish to make it equally clear that I will make no statement on political issues while on active duty, that I do not wish any publicity of my activities in the Navy to be used in a political manner, and that no one is authorized to make personal commitments on my behalf.

"I will continue to carry out to the best of my ability those naval duties assigned to me."

Islander Revives Earhart Myth

MARSHALL ISLAND, March 4. Delayed. (AP)—The possibility that Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, world-famed woman aviator, ran out of gas in the Marshall Islands and was taken to Japan has been revived by a remark of a mission-trained native to Lieut. Eugene T. Bogan of New York City.

Lieutenant Bogan, former New York tax lawyer and now a representative of the Marshall Island Military Governor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, said Elieu, the native, limited himself to these statements and stuck to them:

"A Jap trader named Ajima 3½ years ago on Rita Island told me that an American woman pilot came down between Jaluit and Ailinglapalap Atolls and that she was picked up by a Japanese fishing boat and the trader Ajima heard that she was taken to Japan."

Elieu insisted that he heard of no man being with the "American woman pilot." Fred Noonan flew with Mrs. Putnam as navigator on a world-girdling trip.

Lieut. James Toole of Washington added "Elieu told me the same story. He was positive in confining himself to what he was told by Ajima, the Jap trader. Ajima in telling about the 'American woman flier' would be most impressed of course with the woman flier, and the importance of the man would not amount to much—females are so inferior in Japan."

The story was first told to Lieut. (j. g.) William J. Bauer of Long Pine, Calif. "It came out of a clear sky one evening," Lieutenant Bauer told Lieutenant Bogan. "Elieu asked me: 'Have you heard of a white woman flier who ran out of gas in the Marshall Islands?'"

Lieutenant Bogan added: "Bauer, being a flying instructor near Mrs. Putnam's summer home in California, almost jumped out of his skin."

One of the Marshall Islands commanders depreciated Elieu's yarn as "a third-hand story based upon gossip." He added: "I do not wish my name to be used, but I certainly wish you to say that a responsible naval official does not believe there is a chance of her being alive."

When Mrs. Putnam and Navigator Noonan were last heard from before their disappearance in July, 1937, they were en route from Lae, New Guinea, to Howland Island. A straight course would have taken them over the Gilbert Islands, about 200 miles south of the Marshalls. If they took the great circle route they might have gone over the Southern Marshalls, which were being secretly fortified by Japan in defiance of League of Nations mandate provisions.

The United States aircraft carrier Lexington and battleship Colorado carried out a far-flung but unproductive search of the Central Pacific for the missing fliers.

Many Pigeons 'Evacuated' From Coast of Belgium

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—About 45,000 pigeons have been "evacuated from Belgian coastal towns and brought to Brussels," Berlin Radio said last night, while "about the same number of pigeons were brought to other part of the country." Berlin did not explain whether this was a measure against espionage or against hunger.

Nations Seek Fiscal Link to Postwar Unity

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

WASHINGTON, March 21—Early and complete agreement among Russian, British, American, and Canadian Treasury experts on a multi-billion-dollar, gold-based fund to stabilize postwar foreign exchange was believed imminent today.

The Future:

"I like the country, but they sure have funny money here."

How often has this piquant plaint of the Doughboy on foreign soil found its way into letters back home.

Apparently not very much can be done about "funny money" during the war, but the outlook for a better state of affairs when peace comes is increasingly bright. Many official and semiofficial groups are giving earnest attention to the question of international currency stabilization.

Just the other day it was disclosed in Washington that the State Department soon will issue invitations for an international monetary conference which will consider not only unified currencies, but a world bank for construction and development.

Two major plans for stabilizing moneys have been before the world for some time now. They are the "American Plan," drawn up by Harry D. White of the United States Treasury, and the "British Plan," formulated by Lord Keynes.

Their principal point of variance is whether gold should play a leading or a secondary role in balancing international trade and credit.

The "American Plan" suggests an $8,000,000,000 fund to be made up of gold and local currency contributions of participating nations. The British scheme calls for a central clearing house which would have no original gold assets, but which would assess its member nations on the basis of their foreign-trade volumes.

Perhap the conference planned by Washington will choose one or the other.

The question of currency stabilization, however, is only a single aspect of the transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy.

This transition bids fair to be one of the most difficult and complex tasks mankind ever has faced.

Old channels of trade will have to be reopened and new trade relationships established.

Nations which were debtors before the war will find themselves creditors; nations which were creditors will find themselves debtors.

Accelerated transport and new technological advances will require a redistribution of industry.

What should be done about cartels?

What must be done about the control of all important European industrial property by a few German concerns, such as the Hermann Göring Holding Company?

What about Russia's vast potential trade?

And how should reparations be collected from the Axis?

Broadly speaking, current thought on the shape of the world economy to come is divided into three schools.

One advocates a free and unrestricted trade. Under this system a nation which has steel and no oranges would sell its steel to a country which has oranges and no steel and would buy oranges in return.

The other urges that each country endeavor to be as self-sufficient as possible. Adherents of this school believe in economic independence rather than economic interdependence.

The third would like to see a world-wide "planned economy," with prices, markets, and all transactions strictly controlled by an international authority.

The future must decide in favor of one of these schools or on a judicious combination of the best features of all three.

President Roosevelt expressed his views in a speech last year. He said that the world of the future must be free economically as well as politically and that all peoples must have equality of access to materials and capital.

Drab Crop Report Stirs Move For Review of Farm Situation

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A review of the entire farm production picture, particularly government labor, price and machinery policies, appeared likely today as the Agriculture Department issued a melancholy report on prospective food plantings.

The report, based on a March 1 survey of representative farmers, indicated that plantings of such crops as soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, dry beans and peas, sugar beets, potatoes, and sweet potatoes will be considerably short of goals set by the War Food Administration.

Prospects for livestock feed, on the other hand, appear relatively favorable.

While the over-all acreage may reach 374,000,000 acres—6,000,000 short of the goals—compared with 361,000,000 last year, the indicated crop pattern is at variance with that urged by the WFA. The Government had placed greater emphasis on direct food crops—particularly those rich in vegetable proteins. The indicated plantings continue to stress livestock feeds—the raw material for meats, poultry and dairy products, all of which are sources of animal proteins.

The WFA program emphasized vegetable protein crops because they are the cheapest source of this food element, in terms of manpower, time and acreage. While such feeds as corn and oats for livestock may require less labor than soybeans and dry beans, the latter are ready to eat when harvested.

Mounting farmer concern over shortages of labor and farm machinery was said by the Department to be holding down crop expansion. Uncertainties over draft status of deferred farm workers were said to be particularly disturbing. The final planting figures may be even below those indicated, officials said, because of recent selective service action in stepping up requirements for deferment.

"There seems to be a general fear," the report said, "that there will be an inadequate supply of labor needed during short periods for harvesting certain crops which are dependent on seasonal labor."

There still is time to obtain a shift in the production pattern. Changes in the direction of goals might yet be obtained by making changes in the Government's price supports. In other words, it might be possible to obtain a large acreage of soybeans in the Mid-West by increasing the price support.

Crop Insurance?

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Legislation to revive federal crop insurance and extend it to corn, tobacco and rice as well as wheat and cotton, was introduced by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Congress last year ordered the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation liquidated—a process still going on—because of heavy losses to the Government.

The wheat insurance program had been in effect five years, a cotton insurance plan for two years.

Seattle Man Escapes From Japanese After Hiding 18 Months in Philippines

SEATTLE, March 21 (AP)—One of the first instances of the escape of an American civilian from the Philippine Islands since their fall to Japan was reported today upon the arrival of Chester M. Peters, formerly of Seattle.

Mr. Peters' return culminated a year and a half of hunted living from island to island and part of his experiences were approved for publication tonight by the Office of Censorship.

In an interview with the Post-Intelligencer, Mr. Peters said a friend, who was afraid to risk escape, loaned him a small boat. He hugged the shoreline of a harbor to miss mines and traveled over water to reach a still uninvaded island in 1942. In about three months the Japanese came there, too, and from then on Mr. Peters was always in hiding.

"Thousands of Filipinos took to the hills. There was confusion all over the Islands. Towns were evacuated and then re-established. People were always coming and going."

Mr. Peters finally arrived in Australia. The Army arranged for his transportation to the States. Australia and the Red Cross lent him the money to come to Seattle to see his mother, Mrs. Myra Peters.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Assembly Lines Speed Service Of Red Cross

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Remember how "empty" your boys always were when they came barging in with their, "Hi, Mom! You home?" And how you set yourself to keep the cookie jar filled, a convenient cracker box on the shelf in the kitchen pantry or something in the icebox, ready for a raid?

It may be a far cry from the pantry shelf to an Allied prison camp, but as many of our boys find themselves behind barbed wire for the time being, it is good to know that there is something you can do about it—something you can still do to keep that "empty" feeling from becoming too much of a reality. The Allied Prisoner of War Packing Service of the American Red Cross is the answer—your answer to your question as to how you can have a part in keeping that boy well fed. And well fed, not only with extras, but with expertly selected foods.

One great packaging center occupies a huge loft building overlooking City Hall Park in New York. Nobody ever thinks of looking out of its tall windows. The 70 women who "man" the assembly line of this American Red Cross terminus at 39 Chambers Street scarcely lift their eyes from their jobs for a split second, as the food cartons pass in endless chain along the relentlessly moving assembly belt that waits for nobody. It's like a symbol of the boy's own need. It demands attention—now—from those who fill the boxes as they slide past. Counterparts of this workshop may be found in Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, where, as here, great stores of foodstuffs are individually packed in 11-pound boxes, one of which reaches each Allied prisoner each week.

Boxes Do Get There

That these rations do reach our men is satisfactorily substantiated by American soldiers who have been released from prison camps and frequently come to this center to express gratitude for this weekly packet of food, not only for themselves, but for those comrades who are still captive.

"The food from home," one man said, "does more than nurture health, it builds morale. It is a link with home. When you are cut off from home, friends and everything in life, the worst that can happen is that you will never hear from home again. These packets, one for each of us, arriving regularly each week, showed us that the folks back home hadn't forgotten. We knew they cared enough to cut red tape and the restrictions of an enemy camp and get through to us."

A mother who serves on the assembly line each week when the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross has charge of the packing center, found assurance in a letter from her prisoner son who wrote, "When the packets arrived, we were like children with a new toy. We trade and pool our contents for a real mess. We soak the crackers overnight, then dry them and fry them in oleomargarine. You'd be surprised how good they are. We congratulate ourselves by saying they taste just like waffles."

No wonder that with eager hands these Red Cross women workers reach tirelessly for the food packages, fitting them patiently in the endless cartons that require 41 boxes processed and filled every five minutes. Into them go raisins, cheese, chocolate bars, and countless cans of famous brands of food which for civilians have practically disappeared from the grocers' shelves. A daily quota of 14,000 boxes is packed, each containing 15 items of food. A typical list varying slightly according to available foods is:

1 can corned beef or roast beef
1 can liver pâté
1 can processed pork or stew
1 can salmon or tuna
1 pound prunes or raisins
1 can powdered milk
1 can oleomargarine
1 can coffee concentrate
1 box lump sugar
1 tin jam or peanut butter
1 package cheese
1 box army biscuits
2 large or 4 small bars chocolate
2 cakes soap

One Box Apiece Weekly

"The plan of the Government is for every Allied soldier in a European prison camp to get one of these boxes every week, and it is working out surprisingly well," reported Mrs. Thomas H. Roulston, Chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter. "I won't say that our men are never hungry, but we have reason to believe that wherever the boxes are delivered, the men are not undernourished. Some of the men returning from prison camps in Southern Italy after the Allied invasion were in excellent condition, and gave full credit to these food packets. The food is paid for by the Government, the Red Cross paying for the packing centers, the staff (including warehousemen, bookkeepers, stenographers) and furnishing cartons. Actual packing is done by Red Cross volunteers."

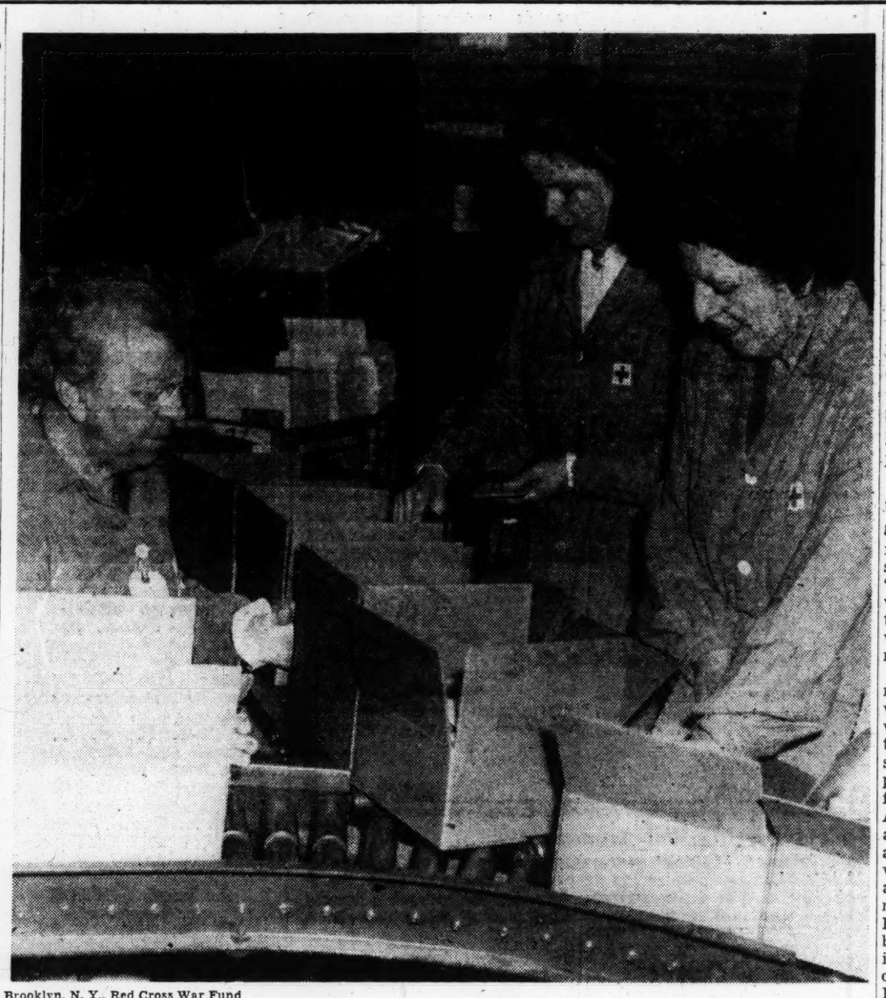
"How can you feel sure the food is actually reaching the men in the enemy prison camps?" Mrs. Roulston says this is the first question everyone asks followed by another, "How does the food get to the men?"

Go Via Neutral Ports

Mrs. Roulston explains, "The ships going to neutral ports allocate a portion of cargo space to these packets. At the neutral port the ship is met by International Red Cross workers, many of them Swiss. The Red Cross workers take the food to the prison camps, where the recipients fill out and return to Washington the Red Cross cards for this purpose which are enclosed in every box of food.

"Thousands of these signed cards have already been received from enemy prison camps, not always actual proof that an Allied soldier has received the food, to be sure, but substantiated by the returned prisoners of war who tell us of the packages they received, certainly very reassuring proof that the packages reach those for whom they are intended."

American citizenship, plus reliability in attendance, are the chief qualifications for joining this assembly line—this link with our prisoners overseas. Those who desire to help, apply through their local Red Cross Chapters in cities where these packing centers are established. It's their practical answer to "Hi, Mom! You home?"



Brooklyn, N. Y., Red Cross War Fund

Forty-one boxes every five minutes are no problem to the women helping on the assembly line of the Brooklyn Red Cross. Three of them shown above are (left to right) Mrs. Edward A. Campbell, Mrs. Norman Woodrow, and Mrs. Philip Swart. Other cities have similar packing centers.

Y.W.C.A. Service Clubs 'Home' To Women With Armed Forces

Friends in Far Places—No. 3.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Naples, Italy

The pleasantly furnished Naples club room where I took tea with Miss Jean Begg, Director of the Y. W. C. A. War Service in the Middle East, is the 32d link in the chain of homelike comfort she and her women helpers have forged for the benefit of Allied service women in Italy, Sicily, North Africa, Egypt, Eritrea, Kenya, Iran, and Iraq.

We chatted in a setting that was the achievement to which this great international effort of women for women is directed. It is designed, in Miss Begg's own words, "to provide normal surroundings where uniformed women may keep their high standards in a land where they are living under abnormal and taxing conditions."

What she calls her "three R's—rest, recreation, and refreshment—were being enjoyed by girls from various services and various countries. A couple of British nursing sisters in gray uniforms with red piping were entertaining two men friends, American officers. An American was writing home under a shaded desk light. In one corner a very international little tea party was rippling along merrily among a group of British ATS girls and members of the French Corps Féminin. Two girls in the navy blue of British Wrens were glancing at some magazines. A member of the Polish Women's Auxiliary Force rose to greet a friend who had dropped in to see whether she was "at home."

This is the great ambition of Miss Begg and her helpers—to make service women overseas feel that at the Y. W. C. A. they really have on foreign soil a home of their own, one in which they can have the natural womanly pride of possession as they entertain friends in the dining room or lounge.

No Entrance Fee

To these clubs, whether residential or "drop in" recreational variety, there is no entrance fee or subscription. The recognized uniform of any allied women's service unit insures a warm welcome. Prices for bedrooms, meals, and sundries are as small as possible. Salaries of the staff certainly make no heavy demands on Y. W. C. A. funds. Miss Begg, with a lifetime of experience in women's welfare work in many countries, draws the equivalent of $40 a month. Her responsibility is directly to the War Service Council of the British Y. W. C. A. in London, where Mrs. Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, is President of the Y. W. C. A. wartime fund, and Lady Procter, Chairman of the committee administering it. But the British Y. W. C. A. is affiliated with the World's Y. W. C. A. with temporary headquarters in Washington, and works in co-operation with the Y. W. C. A. of America.

Basically the overseas setup in which Miss Begg is affectionately described as the "big boss" is a British effort for the benefit of British women, but just as the field of its activity is widely international, so is the staff working in it. Miss Begg herself is a New Zealander. Among her helpers are women from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Palestine, France, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and elsewhere.

The outlook of the British Y. W. C. A. War Service is essentially an international one and it is a field related exclusively to women. In these respects it differs from the American Red Cross. "My long experience with America's magnificent welfare work for women," said Miss Begg, "perhaps justifies my saying I feel we must give international service, and I long for America's most experienced women welfare workers to come overseas and share in giving it. Two women who have been sent by the Y. W. C. A. from America and are sharing it with us now—Miss Emily Ruid of San Francisco and Miss Sue Still of Iowa—emphasize the immense contribution America could make.

More Workers Wanted

"I hope," added Miss Begg, "for release by America of several more Y. W. C. A. workers for the Mediterranean Area. The world needs what the International Y. W. C. A. has to give.

Miss Begg's is an all-woman organization, but she said, with one of the merry laughs that punctuated her conversation, "we've a great number of men working for us all the same. Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel do everything they can to help—which often is a great deal. My work would have been absolutely impossible," she explained, "but for the kindness of British and Americans who have flown me and my staff around so willingly."

Miss Begg spoke with particular appreciation, too, of the gift of $10,000 received from the American Y. W. C. A. with the blessing of the World's Y. W. C. A. for her work in connection with Polish girls in the Middle East. Miss Begg's organization may be described as the spearhead of the World's Y. W. C. A. which will follow her War Service detachments into occupied countries as they are liberated.

For example, they will go into Poland with Polish women's units, following up the Polish Army. At the Tahag Recreational Club in Egypt—first Y. W. C. A. Club ever established on a desert oasis and happy refuge from frequent Khamseen winds—Polish service women were fitted up with a clubhouse all their own alongside other Y. W. C. A. huts. That was its great appeal for them. It was all their own. They had lost their homes and country, but here they could start again and take pride in something really belonging to them. As refugees arriving from Poland by devious routes, many women and girls went into Polish military service. From being pathetic figures suffering mentally and physically from hardships and privation, they became radiantly fit and happy and one of their greatest joys was their Y. W. C. A. clubhouse organized under Miss Begg by two Polish women, Mrs. Helena Grytte, previously a refugee in London, and Mrs. Maria Kijowska. Miss Begg feels the international aspect of the present Y. W. C. A. war work she is doing stresses the need for a wider horizon in regard to women's welfare activities both now and after the war.

International Record

The prewar World's Y. W. C. A. was established with varying strength in 60 different countries, and the very day I saw Miss Begg she had received a visit from Signora Concetto Frollo, Italian woman, for 20 years director of the Y. W. C. A. "summer home" at Bacoli. Recounting how American and British women had founded the Y. W. C. A. in Italy 40 years ago and clubs had been opened at Turin, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Rome, and Naples, Signora Frollo now wanted to work for the Y. W. C. A. War Service. In Naples where Miss Begg's organization arrived 18 days after the departure of the Germans, the Y. W. C. A. is installed in what was formerly a Fascist club. Here, they had not the problem—often serious—of hunting up furniture. It was there—comfortable chairs, sofas, and all the amenities.

Unfortunately the Fascist club here is on the main shopping thoroughfare — Via Roma — not residential, so there had to be some prospecting to find a sleeping accommodation. This is located five minutes walk away on the same street and there are now Y. W. C. A. bedrooms for 40 in pleasant top-floor apartments overlooking the broad blue sweep of Naples Bay.

The social program of the club provides for dances among many things, but service girls are invited to so many of these elsewhere, there is little demand for dances "at home." Often there are engagement parties in a more suitable atmosphere than messes can provide. So many girls are married while in foreign service that in the four centers Miss Begg has established "married quarters" —annexes where husbands and wives can spend their leave together. Apart from Naples there are two other Y. W. C. A. War Service Centers—Sorrento (residential for 60) and Bari (residential for 40).

Altogether there are 75 women in the uniform of the Y. W. C. A. working for the benefit of Allied service women in Miss Begg's wide territory. The uniform varies but always features the familiar blue of the Y. W. C. A. and the insigne triangle. Miss Begg, dressed in gray, looked splendidly fresh after her arduous work and the travels of her present tour. She has a hearty, forthright, genial personality which inspires confidence. Service women bring their problems to her and her helpers.

Many Australians

Owing to the difficulty of British women welfare workers leaving the United Kingdom in wartime, Miss Begg's helpers include a high proportion of women from other parts of the British Empire, several—including Miss Dorothy Cavanagh, chief of the Naples Y. W. C. A.—Australian.

The Y. W. C. A.'s war service overseas in the present war began in France when the British Expeditionary Force went there. After Dunkirk the call came from the Middle East. It was then the end of 1940 when Miss Begg came on the scene from Calcutta, from which she had long been working as National General Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Miss Begg has had great experience in women's welfare work in many parts of the world including the United States. She is a native of Dunedin, New Zealand, and after training as a teacher at New Zealand University she taught school in the Samoan Islands—chiefly on the American naval base island of Tutila. For 10 years she was traveling this region on school supervisory work. Then she attended the New York School of Social Work, graduating in 1921, and took appointment at New York City at the Institute for Girls of Abnormal Behavior. She went back to New Zealand for five years, became interested in Y. W. C. A. work there and went to India to administer it there. Ten years later she went out to the Middle East to start there her war work which in four years has done so much to increase the happiness and welfare of women of many countries serving overseas.

Little Fun in Lighthouse

By Frances Blake
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glamour, excitement, and lonely drama, are all in the life of a lighthouse keeper and a lighthouse keeper's family, but Mrs. Fannie Tibbetts would not choose another 30 years of it. As the wife of Keeper Fred Tibbetts, she spent six years at the bleak station at Boston Harbor's Spectacle Island and 25 years at grim and isolated Highland Light in North Truro.

In the first years of their married life, Mr. Tibbetts was in the Coast Guard in New Castle, New Hampshire. They had a fine son and daughter and a third child was expected. Then Mr. Tibbetts appealed to his uncle, who was on a lighthouse tender, asking that he obtain an assistant's position in a lighthouse for him.

In less time than it takes to tell of it, Mr. Tibbetts received his call to Spectacle.

"I didn't adjust myself to that life at all," said Mrs. Tibbetts, a slender, white-haired woman with snapping eyes and a salty sense of humor. "If we ever wanted to go ashore, and I did, we had to travel with the garbage. In those days there were no automobiles, no radios, no victrolas. There we were down the Harbor, and there we had to stay until a transfer came."

When the six years had been served and notice came to proceed to Cape Cod, the little family of five set off on the tender "Mayflower." After a long journey they were landed on shore. Here they started their mile and a half trek to Highland Light. Millard, aged ten, Verna, nine, and Irene, four-and-a-half, truged along the sandy road with their Mother and Dad close behind them. At length, they came to the double house, set high on the bluff, the house that was to be their home until their father achieved the rating of Keeper of the Light and they could move to the single house, adjoining it.

Few Visitors

"At best, it's an isolated life," sighed Mrs. Tibbetts. "Of course in the summer, people came from far and near to stay at the hotel, to visit the Light, and to walk along the shore and clamber over wrecks. But in the winter, from Labor Day to June, no one came down our long road. We saw no one. The children, rain or shine, had to trudge a mile or so out to the road to take the school barge to Provincetown."

None of the Tibbetts family suffered from their mode of living. The children grew strong and self-reliant. They spent a greater part of the day going to and from school and the rest of the time they were occupied with their studies. Mrs. Tibbetts did miles and miles of fancy work and yards and yards of jig-saw puzzles while Mr. Tibbetts kept the 4,000,000-candle-power light flashing its message 40 miles to sea.

Occasional Excitement

The first year the Tibbetts took up residence at the Light, there was a wreck the day before Easter. Three coal barges piled high upon the shore but all the crew were landed safely in a breeches buoy.

During World War I a little boat drifted toward the shore of Cape Cod. It contained a group of English sailors whose boat had been torpedoed off Nantucket.

"But you don't live from wreck to wreck. You don't go out to watch the high seas . . . at least I didn't," said Mrs. Tibbetts.

She recalled an amusing event in connection with the day of the total eclipse. Mrs. Tibbetts was hurrying through her housework that she might join the crowd of watchers. Unaccustomed as she always was to having people about, she rushed to the dining table, gathered up her table cloth and taking it to the porch, she shook it with gusto, as was her daily custom. After the shaking, she looked over the porch rail to see a group of picnickers enjoying their lunch on the ground below.

Years later, Verna Tibbetts met a group of people at a gathering. One of them said to her, "Didn't you live at Highland Light?"

"Yes," answered the girl.

"We'll never forget the day we were down there," went on the woman, "the time someone shook crumbs all over us."

The girls were constantly the center of interest when they went out into the world. It was not unusual for anyone meeting them to say, "My goodness, let me look at you. I've always wanted to see a lighthouse keeper's daughter."

"I think," said Mrs. Tibbetts, with a pardonable shrug of pride, "that my children did pretty well considering their isolated life, for one became a schoolteacher, another a trained nurse, and Millard is a lawyer."

Plan Defers 40,000 Key Men In Essential War Industries

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — President Roosevelt was today putting finishing touches on a new draft plan designed to enable the armed forces to assemble 11,300,000 men by July 1 and gear industry for "lightning adjustmnts" in production schedules during the critical stages of the war.

The program, it has been reported at the War Production Board, will start out by deferring about 40,000 men under 26 who have key jobs in war industries.

A Selective Service order issued last week transferred discretion for deferring key men in critical industries from local boards to state directors, thus making for more flexibility as military demands expand or contract.

Most deferments from now on, military chiefs have indicated, will be in skilled workers manufacturing radar equipment, numerous radio parts and ball and roller bearings, specialists in the high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber industries, a relatively few in airplane plants and chemists and metallurgists in certain secret ordnance operations.

Need for Men Is Acute

Old-line war industries, such as steel, that once had highest priorities have been told that the Army and Navy need fighting manpower, even at the risk of running a little short of some types of matériel.

Actually, military chiefs are confident that industry will see its way clear to meet production goals with the amount of manpower available, while the Army and Navy will get their quotas, too, recently running behind about 100,000 a month.

Just being in a critical expanding industry will not assure a youth from being drafted. The work that he is doing must be proved to be essential to the industry, and there must be no older worker available who could do the job.

At the present time there are approximately 250,000 men in the 18-25 age bracket. Selective Service plans called for deferment of practically none of these, but production officials have estimated that at least 40,000 would be of more value in industry than in the Army.

Really Up to Army

The real decision as to how many men should be taken into the armed forces and how many be left in industry is up to the Army which is faced with the difficult problem of deciding now what equipment will be needed several months hence.

Its estimates could change overnight, depending on how well the invasion schedule is met. Military reverses could send demands for equipment skyrocketing within a short space of time, or uncounted success could cut them rapidly. A larger or smaller number of casualties than expected could change Army manpower needs.

What the President is now trying to attain in the manpower program is flexibility, so men can be rapidly thrown into any breach where they are needed.

More Appeals to Washington

Meanwhile, various industrial groups have taken the reopening of the draft questions as a signal to bring their troubles to Washington. Representatives of the Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association asked the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday to have Congress provide deferments for all tool and die workers who have been apprentices one and one-half years.

L. A. Sommer, of Cleveland, President of the National Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association, and William M. Rowell, General Manager of the Association, warned that production of tools and dies would drop 30 per cent if workers in the 18-25 age group were drafted.

The tool and die makers were advised, as are all other protestants, to apply to their State Selective Service directors who now have power to make recommendations for deferment of individual registrants under 26 "without whose services the production required of critical industries cannot be met."

Representatives of 82 war firms met here yesterday to urge deferment of nonreplaceable chemists in critical occupations in essential industries, "regardless of age or marital status."

The President was urged to clarify his recent draft review statement for guidance of state directors and appeal boards "so that recognition may be given to the fact that responsibilities of the production army are quite as great as those of the combat army."

Nebraska Teacher Shortage Closes Many Rural Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21 — School boards in approximately 1,500 rural elementary districts out of 7,200 in Nebraska have solved for themselves, temporarily at least, the problem of teacher shortage. They have closed their own schools and are sending their children of school age to neighboring districts with which they have tuition contracts. This movement began about five years ago when a forgotten law enacted nearly 50 years ago was rediscovered.

Records at the office of the State Superintendent of Instruction show that, in the last 20 years, rural elementary enrollment has decreased 55 per cent, from 274,787 to 178,436, while during the same period enrollment in the town and city schools has decreased but 15.9 per cent. In 1924 the average enrollment in these rural elementary schools was 20; at the present time it is below 10. More than half of these schools have less than 10 children, and in 15 per cent of these there are less than five pupils.

"Since the passage of the law in 1897," says Wayne O. Reed, State Superintendent, "a number of Nebraska school districts at one time or another have contracted for instruction outside their limits, but only recently have the advantages of the method been generally recognized by school officials and patrons.

Plan Is Well Received

"School districts and communities in which the plan is in operation are generally well-pleased with the results. Contracting for instruction is proving to be both practical and economical. The development of the contract plan during wartime is an example of how democratic institutions can adjust to meet a crisis. The plan is serving as one of the principal means of providing education for rural youth at a time when the teacher shortage is most acute."

Where a district contracts for the instruction of its children in a neighboring district it loses none of the advantages with which it was originally endowed. The law recognizes it as still maintaining a school that meets all requirements. The district continues to receive from the State its proportion of the earnings of the permanent school fund and from sales and rentals of state school lands, it continues to hold annual meetings and elect officers and to report as required by law of all districts to the county and state superintendents.

A similar situation prevails among the approved high schools of the State, which have decreased 45 per cent in number during the same five-year period.

Limited in Their Scope

These are distinguished from accredited high schools in that while they share in state apportionment moneys and have the privilege of granting free tuition to nonresident pupils, their courses of study are not such as to meet entrance requirements of the University of Nebraska that permit admission of high school pupils on certificate.

They were especially designed to meet higher educational demands in the more isolated areas. Originally instruction was given only in the ninth and tenth grades, but in a number of areas 11 and 12 grade schools were established.

Better highways and increased transportation facilities have contributed to the disappearance of many, although the chief reason lay in the fact that tuition costs were high, averaging $200 a pupil. Accredited high schools were glad to make room at a much less cost. They were able to do this without increasing their own staffs because of the general decrease in school enrollment. The 131 approved schools remaining in operation averaged but 9.5 pupils the current school year.

Mr. Reed says that there still remains a teacher shortage that will grow more acute after the end of the school year when a large proportion of the men teachers will have reached the end of their deferment periods and must present themselves for induction.

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Reed, "we are scraping the bottom of the barrel and in the smaller communities of the State it is almost impossible to get new teachers."

At Curtiss-Wright Plant One Can Fly At 40,000 Feet and Remain on Ground

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21 (AP) — An altitude chamber, which Curtiss-Wright Corporation spokesmen say is the "world's largest" and which will hold an entire single-engine fuselage or complete transport plane cabin, is in use at the plant's Airplane Division Research Laboratory.

The "jug" is 41 feet long and weighs 68 tons. Walls nine inches thick and latest vacuum and refrigeration equipment make possible simultaneous generation of the lowest temperatures and pressures yet obtained in an altitude chamber.

Weather conditions found at 40,000 feet and higher can be combined with temperatures as low as 110 degrees below zero, spokesmen said.

The Chamber is designed to test high-altitude reaction of engines, cabins, superchargers and other parts, as well as to accustom pilots to rarefied atmosphere and use of oxygen masks.

Rate of "climb" and "dive" is controlled automatically. The "jug" climbs at 2,000 feet per minute and can dive 40,000 feet in one minute, though normal diving time is 12 minutes. A special safety valve makes possible the fast dive in case of an emergency.

No Coupons—OPA Shivers

SEATTLE, March 21 (AP)—The OPA's state mailing center building was as cold as a clam March 20. No fuel oil was left for the furnace and the owner-operator had no ration coupons left. The staff worked in overcoats.

HERE'S an old friend to help you solve meat-stretching problems. And so deliciously! Mapleine brings out full meat flavor — a grand flavor extender.

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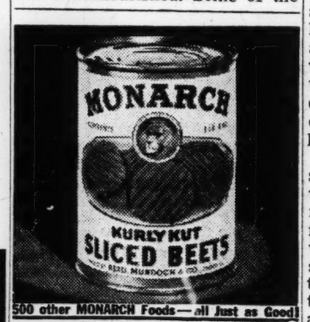

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Willkie Aid Asks 'Freeing' Of California Delegates

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21—Wendell L. Willkie's "personal representative in California" suggested today in an interview that Gov. Earl Warren should "free" the Republican presidential nominating delegation pledged to him, before the primary election on May 16.

That "personal representative," as Mr. Willkie has on several occasions introduced him, is Bartley Crum, San Francisco attorney who traveled on the Willkie special train in the 1940 campaign. He has been since the beginning one of the leaders in the informal, almost sketchy Willkie organization.

State Senator Jerrold Seawell of Placer County, another Willkie supporter of 1940, and a few newspapers with Willkie leanings, have recently protested the manner in which Republican delegates pledged to Governor Warren on a favorite-son basis, were chosen. Senator Seawell has said that the strong Willkie support among rank-and-file Republicans has been ignored. His protests to party executives were likewise ignored, he is quoted as saying.

Dispute Now in Open

The Crum declaration, which is virtually a demand upon Governor Warren, coming hot on the heels of the Seawell protest brings into the open an intra-party difference that has smouldered since last fall. At that time Mr. Willkie visited California, and was persuaded by party executives not to announce himself as a candidate for nomination in California's primary election.

The Crum declaration follows:

"I am much disturbed over the make-up of the California Republican delegation, not only because it fails to give proper representation to the rank-and-file support of Mr. Willkie in California, but also because it gives every evidence of being the kind of delegation which made California ridiculous in the 1940 convention."

Here Mr. Crum refers to the fact that California delegates were voting for another candidate long after the Willkie total was sufficient to nominate.

"The Republican Party, as I see it, is entitled to leadership in this nation only when it has proved that it is truly representative of the people. It is growing more apparent daily that the only articulate national spokesman for the rank-and-file of the Republican Party is Mr. Willkie.

"It is also growing more apparent daily that the old-line back-room politicians within the party have determined at all costs to prevent Mr. Willkie from receiving the Republican nomination.

Voting Pledge Cited

"I understand that each one of those who was selected as a delegate has asked to give his moral pledge that he would not vote except by the unit rule.

"Since Governor Warren has announced time and again that he is not a candidate either for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency, the best way to remove the air of mystery and suspicion which surrounds the present delegation would be for the Governor to announce prior to the primary election, that the delegates are free to vote as each of them sees fit.

"If the Republican Party's back-room boys who, since 1932, have been unsuccessful in returning the Republican Party to power are successful in their present efforts to stop Willkie, California again will be in the Democratic column."

Only two names will appear in the Presidential columns of California's primary election ballot on May 16—Those of President Roosevelt and Governor Warren. The half-hundred delegates pledged to each will not be named on the ballot, but will attend the two national conventions and, until released by the individual to whom they are pledged, must continue to vote for him.

Both Senator Seawell and Mr. Crum have intimated that the California delegates pledged to Governor Warren were so carefully picked that no more than four or five of them are Willkie supporters. They fail to see logic in this, political or otherwise, in view of the fact that Mr. Willkie received more California votes losing to President Roosevelt in 1940 than Governor Warren received winning the Governorship two years later. The figures are: Willkie, 1,351,419; Warren, 1,275,287. Presidential races, however, customarily poll the heaviest voting.

Deadline Nearing

The time already has passed for filing of candidates or delegations for the May 16 primary. Time is rapidly running out for registration, which ends April 6. Registration is under 2,800,000 at this writing, with 48 of the State's 58 counties margined by the Democrats, and a three-to-two Democratic margin in Los Angeles County, with its more than 1,000,000 registrants.

The fact that Governor Warren was elected as a nonpartisan, having filed on both Republican and Democratic tickets, looms as a possible factor in the strategy to be employed by the Willkie forces in California. It will offset to a degree any challenge by strict partisans that Mr. Willkie has been both Democrat and Republican.

The Crum statement will undoubtedly cause much intraparty debate unless Governor Warren elects to free the delegation. The issue could continue through the May primary, through the convention in June, and beyond to the November election.

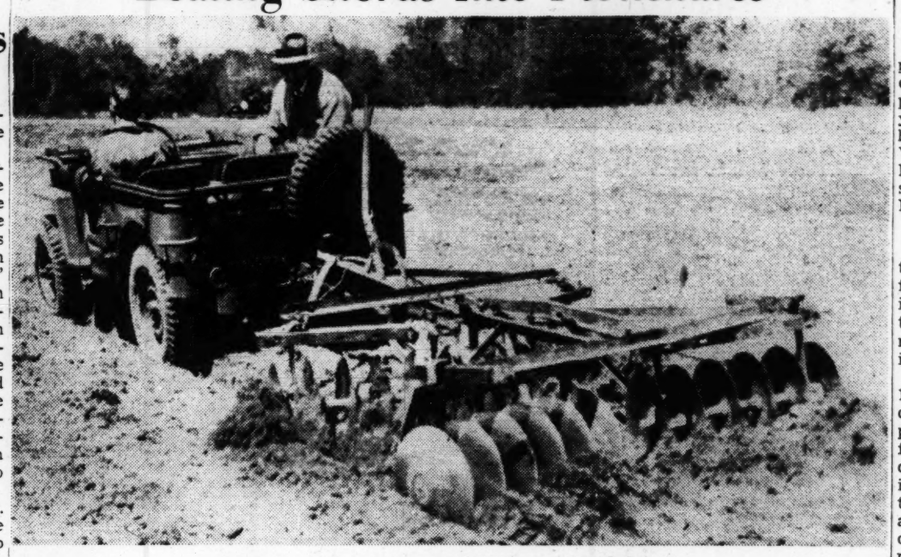
Dispensers of Drugs To Draftees Arrested

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (AP)—The sheriff's office disclosed March 16 that more than 40 men, most of them pharmacists, have been arrested in connection with the sale of drugs which enable Army draftees to evade induction.

State and Army officials conferred with Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz on plans to halt the sale of the drug, which Army men said causes apparent mental and physical unfitness for military service on the part of men taking it.

Pharmacists arrested for its sale are being charged with dispensing it without a prescription.

Beating Swords Into Plowshares



Jeep on Experimental Farm in Alabama

During tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture at an experimental farm in Auburn, Ala., the Jeep proved itself an effective farm vehicle. The Department's report, issued by R. B. Gray, head of the Farm Equipment and Research Division, characterized the machine as "highly useful in plowing, harrowing, and other field work."

House Probe Of Gas Racket Is Promised

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A congressional investigation of the gasoline situation in general and the "black market" in particular was promised today.

Representative Clarence A. C. Brown (R) of Ohio said it will be made by a Special Petroleum Committee of the House, probably after the Easter Holiday. The group will look into rationing, distribution and the "black market," he said, adding:

"When the Office of Price Administration says it is necessary to reduce the 'A' card ration to decent and law abiding citizens because of the large amount going to the 'black market,' which in effect is an admission the OPA is not operating efficiently, it is time Congress finds out why."

"A" card rations for the entire country will be lowered to two gallons a week, effective Wednesday, the OPA has announced, because of imminent critical demands and a gigantic "black market" which is draining 2,500,000 gallons daily from the restricted civilian supply. This means a one-third cut in the basic family car ration for all the country except the eastern seaboard where the "A" ration previously had been cut to two gallons weekly.

New Commanding Officer At Arizona Prison Camp

PHOENIX, Ari., March 21 (AP)—Lieut. Col. George Barber March 20 succeeded Col. Allen H. Means as commanding officer of nearby Papago Park Internment Camp, where 11 German war prisoners escaped and one was found hanged in the last two months. The escapees were apprehended in various parts of Arizona and Mexico.

Efficient Jeep Bounces Way Into Host of Postwar Tasks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—The rock 'em, sock 'em jeep, which has largely replaced the Army mule overseas, won't have any trouble finding its niche in the postwar world, since it can do just about everything, according to Ward M. Canaday, president of Willys-Overland Motors.

Mr. Canaday's concern developed the versatile vehicle with help of some Army engineers, and he feels he is in a position to know whereof he speaks, particularly since he has just tabulated results of a survey of its possibilities among the country's rural citizens.

Their answers indicate, he said, that many of them, particularly the small farmer, want to use the scout car as a four-purpose replacement for the horse, tractor, power unit, and the light truck. Others already have earmarked it for such speciality jobs as a snow plow, firefighter, stump remover, and road grader.

Mr. Canaday added that most farmers filling out the questionnaire, which went to a representative sampling in every state, feel the jeep in its present forms meets their needs, basing their opinions on stories they have read of the machine's performance in carrying out military jobs.

Some odd civilian jobs already have been performed by the Jeep, he said. At the Willys plant in Toledo, Ohio, it has been converted into a mobile fire unit, equipped with a 500-gallon-a-minute pump which it operates from its 63-horsepower engine. Such a conversion would be a boon to small communities which could not afford larger equipment, he said.

The football coach at Toledo University, faced with a shortage of players, used the Jeep to help linemen develop a low, powerful charge by attacking an 8-by-4 plank on the front and letting it roll—gently, of course—into what he hoped would be a low-charging Toledo line.

Government farm experts already have tested the Jeep as a plowing possibility, Mr. Canaday said, and found the scout car, with its four-wheel drive, pulled more than 1,300 pounds without wheel slippage. It also was used successfully to cultivate and harrow a 24-acre field, using a fraction more than two gallons of gasoline an acre.

Willkie Pleads for American Way

Continued from Page 1

prepared speech which he delivered last night at Ripon, the birthplace of the Republican Party 90 years ago, and from his remarks at his Appleton rally today, that Mr. Willkie is seeking to draw a clear line of distinction between himself and his Republican and New Deal critics alike.

Warning to Nation

He is, in effect, admonishing the country that the New Deal is falsely meeting the economic issues of the day and is warning the G. O. P. that it cannot safely neglect to meet these economic issues.

At Ripon where, on March 20, 1854, a little band of local citizens came together to unite a new political party determined to speak frankly on the most controversial question of their times—the freeing of the slaves—Mr. Willkie took the occasion to deliver an address of national significance, one of the most thoughtful and provocative speeches he has made in his efforts to rally today's Republican Party behind the policies of his leadership.

"A political party can never stand still," he said. "However great its achievements in the past, these alone do not entitle it to regard in the present. Its most cherished doctrines must all be subject to constant re-examination, constant revision.

"Those leaders of a party who insist on applying old formulas to present problems, merely because those formulas worked in the past, are damaging the party and will eventually destroy it. For they are standing still, whereas the world around them moves."

Answers Problem

In an address which was more scholarly than vote-getting, Mr. Willkie took the question of the relationship of government to the economic and social well-being of the people as his central theme at Ripon. He outlined the industrial and political conditions which brought it to the fore, appraised what he considered the New Deal's false philosophy in coping with it, and gave his own answer as to what can and must be done.

He explained that the material accomplishments of America's amazing industrial development were so great and so rapid that they brought both fabulous rewards and flagrant abuses.

On the other hand, he pointed out, men became sincerely convinced that any limitation of accomplishment by way of regulation of taxes or even social protection was an inevitable deterrent and eventual destroyer of the very yeast of the system.

On the other hand, he said, "the abuses were so glaring, the greed so obvious, and the disregard of human values so frequent and flagrant, that many men with equal sincerity came to believe that the very system was in conflict with human well-being."

Vigorous Dissent

The political result of these conditions, as Mr. Willkie appraised it, was that one group doggedly fought every social advance, while the other turned more and more to the philosophy that government control was the cure for every ill. It was at this point that he gave his most definitive indictment of the New Deal and marked most clearly his own vigorous dissent from New Deal economic and social policy.

The present Administration largely adopted and exploited the thesis that government control was the cure for every ill, he said, and added:

"While taking measures to alleviate the distress of the people, it gradually led them toward the destruction of the incentive system and the eventual adoption of a government-controlled society. By its multiple, elaborate, and detailed directives and capricious regulations, by the atmosphere of conflict it created within our society, step by step it removed from men the very motivations which caused our system to function except through government propulsion. And although it adopted many valuable social advances, it based its beautiful house on the sands of constantly increasing government deficit financing."

Mr. Willkie's resultant charge against the New Deal was that it has "consistently fostered the illusion that there is an irrepressible and inevitable conflict between a society built upon economic incentive and a society of human welfare."

This is not alone false, it is impossible in a free society, Mr. Willkie contended in expounding his own alternative view.

"Too long and too often," he concluded, "have we been led to regard human values as the opposite rather than the supplement of the incentive system. We have been presented with the two as alternatives.

Two Alternatives

"Do you want security, or incentive?

"Do you want protection, or adventure?

"This is a factitious issue. We need both. Indeed, we cannot have one without the other. We cannot have security in terms of an advancing standard of living without responsible enterprise. We cannot have the initiative and energy we need for an expanding economy without preserving and increasing the vigor of our human resources.

"The Republican Party, alert and evolving, must recognize this fact if it is to win the confidence of the people."

The strong language which Mr. Willkie used in his Ripon speech on the subject of the backwardness of some influences in the Republican Party and his commendatory references to Theodore Roosevelt's contribution, through revolt, to the continuing vitality of the G. O. P., have led some to suggest that he is contemplating either a third-party movement or opposition to the Republican nominee in the event he is rejected.

Mr. Willkie has reached no such conclusion and no third party is in prospect.

Government Surpluses to Go On Equal Basis to All Buyers

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Promising that speculators and professional promoters would get no chance to buy up government surpluses and resell them at large profits, William L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, told the House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning today that hereafter all disposal agencies must test the market and get all the market will pay up to ceiling prices.

Mr. Clayton also said that orders had gone out to disposal agencies to give the little businessman a fair deal in buying surplus materials.

Mr. Clayton, who yesterday appeared before another House Committee explaining the Surplus Property Administration setup, insisted that under the present rules any repetition of the selling of batteries for $80 which were immediately resold for $20,000 would be impossible. Committee members raised the question of fraud in that case, intimating the Army may be asked to explain how it happened and what persons were involved.

Figuring Now on Planes

The War Surplus Disposal Board, composed of representatives of 14 Government agencies and departments, is working now on a method of disposing of airplanes when the time comes that thousands that the United States is building may be declared surplus.

Already some 60 training planes, small ones that only cost about $5,800 new have been sold to individuals. Because of the differences expressed by members of the Surplus Disposal Board and also by the aviation industry, no set policy has been decided on.

Mr. Clayton repeated much of what he said yesterday, again expressing the belief that no legislation was needed now.

But in the future and in specific instances, he felt, there would certainly be need of legislation on this subject of surplus disposal.

Trucks Through Dealers

The Army is disposing of some trucks, Mr. Clayton said, and these will be sold through the Procurement Division of the Treasury which has charge of selling surplus consumer goods. Trucks are catalogued with automobiles in this respect. These, Mr. Clayton said would be sold through the regular channels of distribution, through dealers, rather than direct to individuals.

A dealer could get only one truck, not have to acquire them in large lots, Mr. Clayton said. This policy of disposing of surpluses in small lots and letting the small businessman in on the disposal of property is one of his major efforts, the SWP Administrator emphasized.

The question was raised as to what would be done with the surplus ammunition and shells that would exist after the war. Mr. Clayton said that he had recently talked this over with a high Army official who said that it would cost more to dismantle them and so they had better be thrown into the sea.

Mr. Clayton said that if the military insisted that for safety's sake $600 shells would be dumped into the ocean, they would be, but if it was suggested as an alternative to try to salvage scrap which might be more costly than the shells, Mr. Clayton said he would insist on a check to decide the cost of dismantling them.

Getting Surpluses Not Easy

The SWPB is particularly interested in handing surpluses and disposing of them as quickly as they come up, Mr. Clayton emphasized. The difficulty, he said, will be to get the Army and Navy to declare materials surplus, not vice versa.

We are interested in working as closely as possible with the War Contract Termination Board, he said, since the best time to dispose of the goods or materials arising from contract cancellation is when contracts are terminated.

His office is really a go-between, Mr. Clayton explained. It sets the rules and watches over the way the disposal agencies—the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the War Food Administration, the Procurement Division of the Treasury, and the Maritime Commission—dispose of things adjudged surplus by the Army and Navy.

Many Taxpayers Must Estimate Income for 1944

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that more than 15,000,000 of the 50,000,000 taxpayers will have to estimate their 1944 income and pay a portion of the tax on it by April 15, and that there is little hope of any last-minute, legislative respite.

These estimates, a part of the pay-as-you-go system, must be filed by all persons who expect this year to have:

1. Income of more than $2,700 for a single person or $3,500 for a married couple;

2. Income of more than $100 from sources other than wages and salaries if total income is more than $500 for a single person or $624 for a married person.

Those with income other than wages or salary such as professional men and the self-employed will have the option of estimating their 1944 income, computing the tax and paying one fourth or more by April 15, or they may use their 1943 income as the basis of computing the tentative tax for 1944, paying on that basis.

The same option is open to persons who must declare the taxes they owe on income above the withholding level.

House Passes Bill To Bar Anonymity

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The House March 20 passed and sent to the Senate, legislation making it a criminal offense to distribute or publish anonymous political statements relating to candidates for federal office.

A maximum penalty of one year imprisonment, a fine of $1,000, or both, is provided for violation.

Under the measure, the names of those responsible for publishing or distributing pamphlets, circulars, cards, dodgers, posters, advertisements, or any other statements concerning candidates must be stated. If the material is issued by a committee, association, or corporation, names of the officers must be given.

OPA Misses Mark On Can of Milk

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The thorough-going Office of Price Administration put a price ceiling last night on a can of condensed milk that doesn't exist.

It fixed the price for a "13-oz domestic can of evaporated milk"—a size no domestic shopper has ever seen, and probably never will.

Leaving no price stone unturned, OPA offered this explanation:

"Officials realize that evaporated milk has not yet been, and possibly never will be, prepared in a domestic 13-ounce container. However, it was necessary to fix prices for such a domestic 13-ounce can to facilitate the pricing of evaporated milk prepared for and packaged in a 13-ounce export container."

In other words, the Government wants a 13-ounce can of condensed milk to ship overseas. So OPA went all the way—it even figured a maximum price for consumers in Greybull, Wyo.

U. S. Mail Service For Italian Towns

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Post Office Department has resumed civilian mail service for personal letters and postal cards between the United States and three more provinces of Italy, Naples, Avellino, and Benevento, with a normal population of about 3,000,000.

Service was resumed Feb. 16 to provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, and Taranto, and islands of Sardinia and Sicily.

The service is limited to personal communications, with weight restricted to two ounces from the United States and 40 grams from Italy. They are subject to censorship. No commercial, business, or financial communications will be permitted at present, and no checks, securities, or currency may be transmitted. No registration, insurance, air mail, parcel post or money order service will be available.

Army-Navy Promise Aid To Check Delinquency

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments have notified Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, they would take "appropriate action" in cases where servicemen contribute to juvenile delinquency.

Senator Ferguson made public letters from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox which were in response to complaints forwarded by Senator Ferguson.

The complaines were made by Judge W. H. Beckham, Miami, Fla., spokesman for the Juvenile Court Judges Association of America, during testimony before a Senate Committee investigating the subject of juvenile delinquency.

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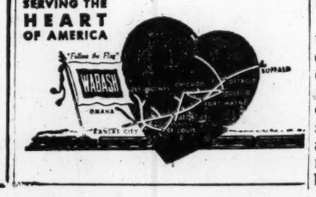

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Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
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Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors.

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4 Blocks from Third Church
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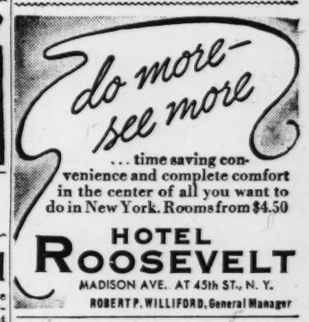

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PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
"Famed For Friendliness"
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Dining Room and Coffee Shop — Write for beautiful folder — FRANK J. HABERL, Mgr.

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two Persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58	58	58	+ ⅜
Acme Steel 3	1	58	58	58	
Adams Exp ½g	6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	22	22	22	
Air Reduction 1a	6	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	165	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Alleghany pf	115	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
Alleg pr pf	22	56	55	55⅜	— ½
Allegh L Stl .35e	7	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	146	146	146	—1
Allied Mills 2g	16	32¼	31¾	32⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	31	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ½
Alpha P Cem ¼e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	2	35	35	35	+ ½
AmAgChDel 1.20	7	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	5	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅝
Am Bk Note .40e	4	18⅛	18	18	+ ¼
Am Bosch ½e	17	13¾	13	13⅛	— ⅜
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	56	9¼	9	9⅛	
Am Can 3	2	84½	84½	84½	—1⅜
Am Can pf 7 †	70	177	176½	177	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	13	38¾	38	38⅞	+ ⅞
Am C&F pf 14¼g	6	80	80	80	
Am Chain & C 2	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Am Ch&Chl pf 5 †	20	109⅞	109	109	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	10	113½	113½	113½	
Am Colortype .15e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Crystal Sug	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Am Distill stpd	8	29¼	28⅜	29¼	— ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	5	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
Am For Pow	14	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FP$7pf 1¾k	4	88¼	87¼	88	+1
Am&FP 2pf	114	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ⅞
Am-Haw SS ¾e	5	36	35¼	36	+1
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	66¼	66	66	— ⅛
Am Ice	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Am Interna ½g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Inv Illpf2½ †	50	46½	46½	46½	
Am Locomotive¼e	88	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	89	88½	88½	—1¼
Am M&Fdy .80	15	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Am M & Met ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	2	34	33¼	33¼	—1½
Am Pow & Lt	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	32	51	49⅝	51	+1⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	21	48¼	47⅛	48¼	+1⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	50	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Am R Mill .20e	21	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
AmRollMpf 4½ †	70	67½	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz 1g	1	16	16	16	
Am Seating ½g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	14	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	10	151¼	151¼	151¼	+ ¼
Am Snuff 1.20e	2	43¼	43	43¼	
Am Snuff pf 6 †	20	148	147½	147½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	19	27	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Stove .30e	8	22¼	21	22	+1
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	33¾	33¼	33½	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	118	118	118	
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	157⅝	157½	157⅝	
Am Tobacco 3a	35	60½	60	60¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	17	62	61	62	+1
Am Tob pf 6 †	230	144	143½	144	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	6	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	43	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Woolen	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	
Anaconda Cop ½e	19	27	26⅝	26¾	
Anacon W&C 1 †	40	27	27	27	
Andes Copper ¼e	2	11	11	11	— ¼
Anchor Hock G.15e	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	23	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	+ ⅛
Armstrong Crk ¼e	6	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ⅝
Arnold Const ½	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	5	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	180	90	90	90	
Atch T&SF 1½e	40	68½	66¾	68½	+1¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	89½	89½	89¼	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	27	39¾	38¾	39⅝	+1
Atl Refining (¼e)	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾e †	130	57½	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116	116	116	
Aust Nichols	8	8	7½	8	+ ¼
Aust N prA1½k †	60	71	71	71	
Aviation Co .20g	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	39	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	373	9	8	9	+1
Balt & Ohio pf	358	16¼	14	16	+2⅛
Bangor & Ar	45	11⅞	10⅞	11¾	+1
Ban&A pf 3¾k †	20	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Barber Asph	5	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	19	18⅛	17¾	18	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	33½	33½	33½	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	107	107	107	
Beech Airc 1g	41	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	11	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat ¾e	4	37	36½	37	
Benef Ind Ln .30e	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	9	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (1½e)	15	60⅞	60⅛	60¾	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	9	117¼	116⅞	117¼	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
Bix & Decker 1.60	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Blaw-Knox .15e	13	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	3	30	29⅞	30	
Borg-Warner 1.60 *	4	37½	36¾	37	— ¼
Boston & Maine	40	5	4½	5	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	28	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	40	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
Briggs Mfg 2	44	32½	32	32½	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	32	19½	18½	19½	+1
Brunswk-Balke ¼e	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	200	61	60⅜	61	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ½g	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Bullard Co ½e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Bulova Watch 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Burl Mills (.40e)	2	30¾	30½	30½	+ ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	20	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	5	5	5	
Bush TBpf1½k †	80	50	49½	49½	
Butler Bros (.15e)	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
Butte C & Z ¼g	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	8	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	10	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Byron Jack ¼e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	8	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	8	⅞	13/16	13/16	— 1/16
Calumet&Hec .20e	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Can Dry Ale ¼e	9	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	40	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Canad Pacific h½e	55	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
Capital Adm A	1	8	8	8	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	48	48	48	+1
Caro C&O 5 †	180	102	101¾	102	+ ½
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	18	38⅜	37⅞	38	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48½	48½	48½	—1
Celanese Cp ½of*	6	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	40	103⅛	103	103	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	140	122	121	122	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	49	14½	14	14⅛	+ ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	3	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	4	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
Certain-teed Prod	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	460	61½	61	61¼	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼e	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	50	110	110	110	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	28	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Chi&E Ill ½g	95	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	40	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	187	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	56	24⅞	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
Chi Mail Or .15e	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Chi No West wi	19	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ⅝
Chi No West pf wi	42	56½	55½	56½	+ ⅞
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾e	30	85⅜	84⅝	85	+ ⅝
City I&F 1.20	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	50	105	105	105	—1
City Invest †	370	61½	60	61	+1
Clark Equip ¾e	2	40	39⅞	40	
City Stores	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
Clev Gr Br ½e	3	40	39½	40	

Today's Sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day's sales	1,196,210
1944 volume to date	52,432,414
1943 volume to date	65,719,059

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	36¼	35½	35¾	— ¼
Cluett Peab ½e	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3 †	170	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¾
Colgate-P-P ½a	10	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ¼
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	20	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Collins & Aik ¼e	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Col & South †	710	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1
Col & South 1pf †	1790	20	18⅜	20	+1¾
Col & South 2pf †	1460	18½	17¾	18½	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
Colum B'castA.40e	8	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	7	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Colum G&E .10e	31	5	4⅞	5	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	84½	84½	84½	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
Colum Carbon 4	1	88	88	88	—1⅛
Coml Credit 3	7	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	4	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
Coml Solv .60g	9	15⅝	15½	15½	
Com'wlth&South	60	¾	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
Com&So pf 1¼k	*5	85¾	85½	85½	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	8	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾g	20	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅞
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
Consol Cigar ½e	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	28	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	106¾	106½	106½	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	3	19	18¾	19	
Cons Laundries .60	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	67	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
Cons Vultee 1e	8	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	8	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	104¾	104¼	104½	— ¼
Container Co ¼e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	17	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	4	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+ ½
Cont Diam F .20e	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .15e	12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Cooper Bess ¼e	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	140	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
CopperweldStl .80	4	13	12¾	13	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	320	47	47	47	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	57⅞	57½	57½	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179¼	179¼	179¼	—1¾
Cornell-D E .20e	11	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Coty Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Crane Co ¼e	11	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅝
Cream of Wh 1⅓	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	7	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾g	11	34¼	33	34¼	+1⅜
Crown Zeller 1	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Crown Zel pf5 †	40	99¼	99⅛	99¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	11	32⅞	32⅛	32½	+ ⅝
Cuba R R pf †	170	26¾	26	26¾	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	9	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	28	28	28	
Cuneo P pf4½ †	30	106½	106½	106½	+1⅛
Curtis Publishing	25	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾g	29	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	7	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
D					
Davega Strs ½g	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	5	14½	14½	14½	
Decca Record 1.20	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
Deere & Co 2g	4	41¼	41	41¼	
Del & Hudson	149	30	26¾	29⅝	+2⅞
Del Lack&West	253	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	2	19½	19½	19½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	60	34	34	34	
Diam Match 1½	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	33	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	130	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ¼e	*6	38	37½	38	+ ⅝
Dome Mines h1.60	4	23	22¾	23	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	6	54⅛	53½	54⅛	+ ⅜
Dow Chem 3	1	122	122	122	+1⅛
Dunhill Int	33	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ½
duPont de N 1¼e	9	145½	145	145½	+ ½
duPont pf 4½	1	128	128	128	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	118½	118	118	
E					
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	+ ½
Eastern R M .10e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Eaton Mfg 3	6	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
EdisBrosStrs .80a	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	5	40½	40¼	40¼	
Electric Boat ¼e	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	93	91¼	93	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	6	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	6	31¼	31	31¼	
Endicott-John 3	1	62½	62½	62½	—1
Endic John pf 4 †	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
Eng Pub Service	76	12¼	12	12¼	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	20	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6 †	200	260	100	101	
Equit Off Bldg	18	13/16	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	75	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅝
Erie RR ct 1g	440	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅝
Erie RR pf A 5	6	55½	55	55¼	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ⅛e	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Evans Prods ⅛e	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
F					
FairbanksMorse1a	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	51	24½	23½	24	+ ⅝
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	42	13⅛	12½	12¾	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Fed M & S ½e	12	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
FedDStrspf4¼ †	90	95	95	95	
Ferro Enam ¼e	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Fld P F Ins 1.60a	5	48	47⅞	48	
Firestone T&R ¾e	38	43	42	43	+ ⅝
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
Flintkote .15e	6	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	26½	26½	26½	
Follansbee Stl	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
FollansbeeStlpf †	90	53¾	52¾	53¾	+1¾
Food Mach .35e	2	59⅛	59¼	59⅛	+ ⅝
Foster Wheeler	27	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¾
FostWh6pf 1½ †	100	22	22	22	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32	32	32	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	36	35⅞	36	
Fruehauf T pf †	250	108½	108 5/16	108½	+ 7/32
G					
Gabriel Co .20g	3	4	4	4	
Gair Robert .30g	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co½e †	130	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	10	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Gen Baking .30e	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Baking pf8 †	20	145	145	145	
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9	9	9	
Gen Cable	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	40	94	94	94	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	37	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	2	42⅛	42	42	— ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	40	113½	113½	113½	
Gen G & El A	61	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors ¾e	54	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	4	126⅝	126⅛	126½	— ⅜
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	43½	43½	43½	—1
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	2	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	297	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	5	74	70	61½	+6½
Gen Refract .30e	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Gen S C pf 1½k †	70	83¾	83	83¾	+ ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	25	25	25	
Gen Time Inst ¼e	1	21	21	21	— ⅝
Gen T&R 1g	12	23	22	22¾	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	70	102	102	102	+ ¾
GilletteSafR .70g	19	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	2	81¼	79¾	80¼	+ ¾
Gimbel Bros .15e	91	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	5	90	90	90	+ ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	48	48	48	
Gobel Adolf	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ½e	25	48¼	47½	48⅛	+ ½
Goodrich B F pf 5	5	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½e	44	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ½
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	109¾	109½	109¾	
Goth Hosiery ½g	11	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granby ConM .45g	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	
GraniteCS .52½g	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	85	33⅛	31⅝	32½	+1⅛
Gt West Sug 2	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	52	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
GrumAircEn 1½g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	144	143½	143½	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	236	15⅛	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	35	55	52½	54	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	14	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .10e	2	12½	12½	12½	
HannaMA$5pf5 †	70	106⅝	106	106	— ¾
Harb-Walker 1	6	17	17	17	— ¼
Hat Corp Am ½g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	230	101	100½	101	+ ¾
Hercules Motor 1	7	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
Hercules Pow ½e	1	79	79	79	
Holland Furn 2	3	39	39	39	+ ⅝
Holly Sugar 1	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Homestake Min	5	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¼e	14	15½	15⅜	15½	
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ¼
Houston Oil	90	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	3	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hudson & Man pf	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Hudson Mot .10e	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	11	26½	26	26	— ¼
Illinois Central	106	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+1
Ill Central LL 4 †	300	57¾	56¾	57	+ ¾
Ill Central pf	23	37⅞	37	37⅞	+2
Indpls P&L .60e	4	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	3	39	39	39	
Inger-Rand 1½e	3	98½	97½	97½	—1
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	13	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	2	33	33	33	+ ¾
Intercon Rubber 1g	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Int Harvester 2a	3	71¼	71	71⅛	— ⅛
Int Harvester pf7 †	30	172	171¾	171¾	— ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Int Minerals&C 1g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Int Mining	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	58	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7 †	50	133	133	133	
Int Paper	31	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	4	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	31	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅝
IntRyCenApf2½g †	30	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Int Salt 2½g	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	54	13⅞	13⅜	13½	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Inters Dept S ½e	6	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Intertype 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Isl Crk C pf 6 †	10	140	140	140	—1
J					
Jarvis WB .30e	5	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Jewel Tea 1	5	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Johns-Manv ½e	1	93	93	93	+2
Jones & L Stl 1e	26	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
Jones&LStl pfA 5	2	66	66	66	— ¼
Jones&LStl pfB 5	1	75	75	75	+ ½
Joy Mfg .80	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
K					
Kalam St&F .20e	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Kan City South	215	12⅜	10½	12⅛	+1⅝
Kan City Sou pf2g	22	38⅝	36	37¾	+2¼
KaufmannDept.15e	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
KaufmDept pf 5 †	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
Kelsey-H W B ¾e	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Kennecott Cop ½e	34	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .30e	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Kinney G R Co	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Kinney$5pf1½k †	360	62	61½	62	+ ½
Kresge (SS) (1)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Kresge D Strs ½g	1	9	9	9	
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35	35	35	
L					
Laclede Gas †	140	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	80	69	67½	68½	+1
Lambert Co 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Lane Bryant (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Lee Rub&Tire ¾e	6	41¼	40¾	40¾	
Lehigh C&N .90g	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾e	5	23	22⅝	23	
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	41	23¾	22¼	23¼	+ ⅞
Leh Val RR	119	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Lerner Stores 2½	2	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¼
Lib-O-F Gl ¼e	6	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L .45g	32	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Life Savers ½e	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Liggett&My B 3a	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Liggett&My pf7 †	10	177	177	177	
Lima Locom ½e	3	42	41⅜	42	+ ⅝
Link Belt 2	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝
Liquid Carbonic 1a	5	23⅞	23	23	— ¼
Lockheed Airc ½e	14	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	11	61⅛	60¼	60¾	— ½
Lone Star Cem ⅜e	8	44	42¾	43¾	+ ¾
Long-Bell Lbr A	111	12	11½	11⅞	+ ½
Loose-Wil Bis 1	2	31	31	31	— ¼
Lorillard (P) ¼e	6	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Louis Nash 2e	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅝
Louisv G&E A1½ †	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
M					
MacAnd&For ½e	2	27	27	27	
Mack Trucks 3g	6	39	38¼	39	+ ¾
Macy R H 2	3	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Magma Copper ¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Manati Sugar	1	7¾	7½	7½	
Mandel Bros 1¼g	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
Marine Mid .08e	39	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
MarketStRy prpf †	1180	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	7	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
Martin GL 3g	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Martin-Parry	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Masonite Corp 1	2	39	38⅝	39	
Master Elec .35e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Mathieson Alk ¼e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
May Dept Strs 3	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
Maytag Co	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	4	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
McGraw Hill .20e	7	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
McIntyreP h2.22a	2	47	47	47	
McKess&Rob .65e	9	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
Mead Corp .15e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Mead pfBww5½ †	20	81	81	81	
Melville Shoe 2	1	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¼g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	30	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
Mesta Mach 1¼e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
Miami Copper ½g	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	8	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
Midland Stl P 2	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	20	122	120	120	
Minn-Moline	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Minn & St L Ry	3	50½	50	50	
Mission Corp 1g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	85	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅝
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	295	15⅜	13¾	14¾	+ ⅞
Mohawk Carpet 2	10	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
Monsanto Ch (2)	6	79¼	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Mons pf C 4 †	40	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
Montgom Ward 2	15	45⅞	45½	45½	+ ¼
Morris & Essex †	1380	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
Motor Products 1g	10	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Motor Wheel .30e	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass 1.60	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	15	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Murphy G C 3	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
Murphy pf 4¾ †	*90	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ½
Murray Corp ¼e	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
N					
Nabco Liquid	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Nash-Kelv ⅛e	40	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Nash C&StL 3g †	50	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+ ⅞
Nat Acme (½e)	7	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
Nat Auto Fib ½g	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Nat Aviation ¾g	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Nat Biscuit .60e	9	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Nat Bond Shr .15e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Nat Can	95	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
Nat Cash Reg 1a	14	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Container 1	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Nat Cylinder G .80	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr ¼e	16	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½a	16	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Nat D St pf .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar20
Nat Distillers 2	27	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅝
Nat En&Stpg ½e	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
Nat Gypsum ¼g	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	120	89	88	88	—1
Nat Lead ½	13	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅜
Nat M&St Cas 1	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Nat Oil Prod ¼e	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Nat Power & Lt	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Nat Steel 3	4	60¾	60½	60¾	— ¼
Nat Supply	29	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	71	89½	89	89½	+ ½
Nat S5½pf5½ †	10	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	52.8	Prev day	53.1
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	46.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Nat Tea	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Nehi Corp ¼e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Neisner Bros 1a	1	27	27	27	
Newmont M ⅜e	5	28½	28½	28½	— ⅞
Newport Ind .20e	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Newpt N Shipb ½e	5	14¾	14½	14¾	
Newpt N Sh pf 5	3	101	101	101	
NY Air Brake ½e	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
NY Cent RR 1a	753	20½	19¼	20⅜	+1⅛
NY Chi & StL	43	26⅛	24½	25⅝	+1
NY Chi StL pf	42	76½	73¾	76⅛	+2⅛
NYC Omnibus ¾e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
NY Dock	3	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¾
NY Lack & W †	110	62¼	61¾	62¼	+ ⅜
NY Shipbldg 3g	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
Norf & West 10 †	240	195	194½	195	
No AmAviation 1g	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
North Amer Co.60f	15	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
No Am Co 6pf 3	1	54	54	54	
Northern Pac 1e	263	17½	16½	17¼	+ ¾
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 †	20	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅜
Northwest Airl ½e	8	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Norwalk T&R .20e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Nor T&R pf 3½ †	20	45⅛	45	45	
Norwich Pharm .60	2	15	14¾	14¾	
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	54	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
Oliver F Eq 2½g	5	51½	51	51½	
Omnibus Cp ¼e	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Omnibus Cp pf 8 †	10	101½	101½	101½	
Oppenheim C .80g	7	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
Otis Elevator .20e	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	4	58¾	58½	58½	— ½
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	1	12	12	12	— ⅜
Pac Coast †	60	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Pac Gas & El 2	5	33	32⅞	33	
Pac Lighting 3	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Pac Mills (2)	4	31	30½	31	+ ½
Pac T&T 1½e †	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Packard Mot .10e	60	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Pan Am Air 1g	20	33	32¾	32½	
Pan Am Petrol	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
PanhEPL pf5.60 †	50	110½	110½	110½	
Panh P&R .10g	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Param Pict 1.60	27	26¾	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	14	79	77¾	79	+1½
Parke Davis .30e	3	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
Park Utah Con M	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Parker Rust ⅜e	5	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
Parmelee Transport	16	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Patino Mines 4g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	1	56	56	56	— ½
Penney JC 3a	5	98¾	98½	98½	— ¼
Penn-Cent Airl	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Penn-Dix Cement	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
Penn-Dix C pf ½k	1	40	40	40	
Penn RR 2½g	100	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
Peoria & East	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 2a	32	51¼	51	51⅛	
Pere Marquette	38	15¾	14½	15⅝	+1¼
Pere Marq pf	19	45	42	45	+2½
Pere Marq pr pf	4	65	64	65	+1½
Petrol Corp .35g	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Pet Milk 1	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
Pfeiffer Brew ¼e	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	3	45	44¼	45	— ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	28	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
Phila Co $6pf 6 †	10	96½	96½	96½	— ¾
Phila Elec .30e	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Phila El $1 pf 1	8	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .20e	13	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ¼
Philip Morris 3	6	85	84¾	85	
Phillips Pet 2	10	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
Pillsbury Flour ¼e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
Pitts & West Va	32	17⅜	16½	17	+ ¾
Pittsburg Coal	4	6	5¾	6	
Pitts Coal pf 1k	2	71	70½	71	— ½
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Pitt C&Ir pf 5 †	10	72½	72½	72½	— ¾
Pitt Forgings ¼e	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
PittScr&Bolt .10e	24	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Pitt Steel	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Pitt Stl 5 pf †	200	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
Pittston Co	29	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	+1⅛
Pitts pfA 5½g †	180	98	97½	98	+ ¾
Pitts pf B 2½g †	100	76	75	76	+1
Plymouth Oil 1	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
Poor & Co B	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Pressed Stl C ½e	26	13	12¾	12¾	
Procter & Gam 2	5	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	+ ⅛
Procter & G pf5 †	10	117	117	117	
Pub Svc NJ ¼e	52	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Pub S NJ 8pf 8 †	220	117¾	117	117	— ¼
Pub S NJ 7pf 7 †	150	106⅝	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Pub S NJ 6pf 6 †	80	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
P S NJ $5pf 5 †	12	94⅜	93½	94¼	+ ¾
Pullman ½e	18	43½	42¾	43	— ⅛
Pure Oil ¾g	91	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
Purity Bak (¼e)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	142	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Radio-K-Orph	27	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	1	93	93	93	
RR Sec I C Stk †	860	14¼	13¼	14¼	+1¼
Rayonier Inc	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Rayonier Inc pf 2	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Reading Co 1	43	20⅛	19	20⅛	+1½
Reading 1 pf 2	5	36⅛	35¾	36	+ ¼
Reading 2 pf 2	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
Real Silk Hosiery	1	9	9	9	
Real SHpf 8½k †	60	124	122¾	122¾	— ¾
Reis & Co 1pf †	130	66½	65½	65½	+ ¼
Reming Rand .60e	5	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Rens & Sara 8 †	210	84½	82½	84½	+1¼
Reo Motors 1g	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Repub Steel ¼e	36	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Rep Stl cv pf 6 †	20	101	100¼	100¼	— ¾
Rep Stl pf A 6	4	95⅞	94	94	—1½
Revere Cop & Br	2	8	8	8	
Rev C&B 7 pf 7 †	130	88	87½	87½	— ½
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	10	67	67	67	
Reynolds Met ½e	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Reynolds pf5½ †	30	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ½
ReynoldsSpring¼e	6	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
Reynolds B 1.40a	12	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Richfield Oil ½g	3	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Royal Type .15e	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Ruberoid .60	1	29	29	29	
Rustless I&S .60	12	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
S					
Safeway Strs 3	2	46½	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
St Joseph Ld ½e	7	31½	30¾	31½	+ ½
St L-SanFran	3	⅜	11/32	⅜	
St L-San Fran pf	1	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Savage Arms ¼e	1	8¼	8	8	
SchenleyDistil ½e	76	51¼	48¼	51¼	+2¾
Seagrave Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck 3a	3	89¼	88¾	88¾	— ¾
Servel Inc 1	54	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
SharonStlCorp ¼e	7	15½	15	15½	+ ½
Sharon Stl pf 5 †	60	72	72	72	+ ½
Sharp & Doh ¼e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Shattuck FG .40a	10	11⅜	11	11⅜	
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	6	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Silver K Coal .30g	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Simmons Co ¼e	4	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ¼
Simonds S&S .40e	3	26	25¾	25¾	—1
Sinclair Oil .60	114	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	39¼	39	39	+ ⅛
Sloss Sh S .15e †	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Smith AO Cp 1g	4	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Smith & Cor Ty 2	1	25	25	25	— ½
Socony-Vacuum ½	71	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Sou AmG&P .20g	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
So P Rico Sug 1e	3	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
So'eastGreyL1½a	5	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Sou Cal Edi 1½	4	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Sou Nat Gas ¼e	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Southern Pac ½e	220	32	30⅝	32	+1½
Southern Ry 2e	106	26¼	25	26	+1
Southern Ry pf 5	16	49	47⅞	49	+1
Sparks With .10e	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Spencer Kell .45e	2	30	30	30	— ½
Sperry Corp 1½g	10	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
Spiegel Inc	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½ †	480	55	54½	54½	
Square D Co ½e	2	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Squibb & Sons 2	4	64¼	64	64	— ¼
Stand Brands (1)	32	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
Stand Gas & El	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Std G & E $4 pf	87	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Std G&E $6pr pf	24	49½	47	49½	+2¼
Std G&E $7pr pf	92	57⅝	54¼	57	+2½
Stand Oil Cal ½e	37	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	10	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	43	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	+ ¼
Stand Oil Ohio 2	3	43	42¾	43	— ¼
Std O Ohio pf4¼	1	112	112	112	—1
Std Stl Sprg	168	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
Starrett (LS) ¾e	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ½
Sterling Drug ¾e	3	64¾	64½	64½	— ¼
Stewart Warn ½	13	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Stokely Bros	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Stokely Bros pf 1	1	17	17	17	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Stone & Web ¾g	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Studebaker ¼e	37	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Sunray Oil .20g	52	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Sunshine Mng .10e	47	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Superheater 1a	5	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
Superior Stl 1.20	3	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
Sutherl Pap 1.20a	3	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
Sweets Co Am ¼g	3	10½	10⅛	10½	
Swift & Co 1.60a	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Swift Intl (2a)	9	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Syming-Gould ½g	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
T					
Talcott J Inc .40a	3	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
Telautograph	1	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
Tenn Corp ¼e	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
Texas & Pac Ry 1g	41	26⅝	25¼	26½	+ ⅝
Texas Co 2	1	49	49	49	
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
TexGulfSulph 2a	2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
TexPacC&O .40a	13	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
TexPLTrust .15g	23	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Thatcher Mfg	1	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
That cv pf 3.60 †	130	54	54	54	
The Fair	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
The Fair pf 1¾k †	20	111	111	111	—1
Thermoid Co .40	2	8⅛	8	8	
Thompson JR ¼e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Thompson Pro ¼e	6	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Thompson-Starrett	52	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Thompson-Star pf	8	23¼	22	23⅛	+1⅜
Tide W A Oil .20e	14	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
TideWAOpf4½ †	170	105	104½	105	+ ½
Timken-DAxle ½e	5	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
Timken R Bear ½e	5	48¼	47⅞	48	— ¼
Transamerica ½	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Transue&Wil ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	
Tri-Cont Corp	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	10	93½	93½	93½	
Truax-Traer .20e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Tubize Rayon 1	27	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅝
Twent C-Fox ¼e	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
TwentCFoxFpf1½	17	30½	30	30	— ¼
Twin City Rapid Tr	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
Twin C pf 1¾k †	90	83	82½	83	+ ¾
U					
Underwood-Ell ½e	1	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
Union Bag&P .30g	15	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
Union Carb 1½e	4	80⅜	80	80⅜	+ ⅜
UnEM4½pf4½ †	130	113	113	113	
Union Oil Cal 1	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Union Pacific 6	4	103½	103	103¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific pf 4	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Un Tank Car (½e)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
UnitedALines ½g	1	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
UnitedAircraft 3g	9	29⅝	29	29½	+ ½
United Carbon 3	1	64	64	64	+ ¾
United Corp	16	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	27	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
United Drug	7	14	13⅞	14	
United Elec Coal	27	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
Unit Fruit 1½e	2	80½	80½	80½	
United Gas Imp	207	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Unit Mer&Mfg 2	12	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
UnitMer&Mfgpf5 †	30	103	103	103	+ ¾
United Paperbd	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
US & For Sec	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
US & For S pf6 †	40	102	102	102	— ¾
US Freight 1	17	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
US Gypsum2	6	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ¼
US HoffMach ¾g	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
US Leather A 1e	13	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
US Indus Chem 1a	4	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	— ⅞
US Lines	18	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
U S Pipe&F 1.60	11	32½	32⅜	32½	—1
US Play Cd 2a	2	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
US Plywood 1.20	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
US Real & Imp	25	1½	1½	1½	
US Rubber ½e	54	48¾	47⅛	48¼	+1
US Rub 1pf 4e	2	137	136½	137	+ ½
US Sm R&M ½e	2	54½	54⅜	54½	
US Steel 1e	45	53⅞	53⅝	53¾	+ ¼
US Steel pf 7	7	122	121⅝	121¾	— ¼
US Tobacco .30e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Un Stockyds .15g	1	3	3	3	
V					
Van Norman ¼e	2	11	11	11	
Van Raalte ½e	4	43½	42½	43½	
Vanadium Corp 1	6	21¼	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Vick Chem 2	2	44⅜	44⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
Vic Chem Wks ¼e	2	21½	21¾	21¾	
Va-Caro Chem	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	6	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
Va El&P $6pf6 †	40	117⅜	116½	116½	+ ¼
Va Iron C&C pf †	40	49½	49	49	—1
Virginian Ry 2½	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Vir Ry pf 1½	4	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
W					
Wab RR pf 4½e	3	58	57½	58	— ¼
Waldorf Sys 1	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	17½	17½	17½	
Walworth Co .60g	16	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅜
Ward Bak pf 3¼k	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Warner Bros Pict	31	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	16	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Wesson O&S ½e	2	24⅛	24	24⅛	
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¾
West Ind Sug 1g	26	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
West PEl 6pf 6 †	10	94	94	94	
West PEl 7pf7 †	60	100	100	100	
WVa P&Pap .35e	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
West PPowpf4½ †	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	
West Maryland	94	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	+ ⅝
West Maryl 2 pf	53	13¾	12⅛	13⅝	+1⅜
West Un Tel A ½e	80	50¼	49	50	+1½
West Un Tel B	28	29⅝	28	29½	+2
Westing A Br ¼e	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
West El & Mfg 1e	4	99⅜	98¼	99⅜	+1¼
Westvaco 1.40	2	28	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Wh&LE pf 5½ †	110	101¾	101¾	101¾	
Wheeling Stl ¼e	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
Wheel Stl prpf5 †	40	72	72	72	+ ½
WhiteSSDent 1.20	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
White Motor ¼e	16	23⅞	23½	23¾	
White Rk MS .30g	13	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
White SM pf½k †	30	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
Wilcox O&G .10e	74	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Willys Overland	108	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
Willys-Overl pf	18	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Wilson & Co	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
Wilson Co $6pf 6	4	85½	85	85	— ½
Wilson-Jones 1a	6	12	12	12	
Woolwth FW 1.60	18	39¾	39⅜	39¾	
Worth P & M	10	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ⅞
Wor P cv prpf4½	1	61½	61½	61½	
Wor P pr pf 4½	1	60	60	60	
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	10	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅞
York Corp .15e	12	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Young Spg & W 1g	8	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Young Sh & T ½e	15	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅝
YoungS&Tpf5½ †	20	99	99	99	
Youngst Stl D ¼e	15	16	15¾	16	
Z					
Zonite Prod .30g	88	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(‡) Ex-rights. (‡) Certificate of deposit.
(x) When distributed. (§) Stamped.
(°) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution.
(f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Calif. Potato Crop Damaged

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—About one third of the new potato crop in Kern County, or about 16,000 acres, was seriously damaged by heavy frosts last week, the State Department of Agriculture said. In addition, about 4,200 acres of plantings, where the potatoes had developed to the size of hen eggs, were set back in their development, while about 29,400 acres of recent plantings were undamaged. Kern County is the largest producing area in the late spring group of states producing early potatoes, the department said. The country's early potato crop last year was valued at almost $20,000,000.

Erie Revenues Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—February operating revenues of the Erie Railroad were the highest for that month in history, Robert E. Woodruff, president, told Erie directors at their monthly meeting. Estimated revenues for February were $13,199,992, he said, and net income for the month was $702,522, an increase of $38,889 over the February, 1943, total despite higher wages and lower freight rates.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2s 53-51	100.13	100.13	100.13
1 2¼s 69-64 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2
5 2¼s 59-56	100.5	100.5	100.5
3 2½s 69-64	100.4	100.4	100.4
2 2½s 70-65	100.7	100.7	100.7

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (½g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Ainsworth (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Airc Access	2½	2⅜	2½
600	Air-wayElAp (.30g)	3⅛	3	3
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	104½	104½	104½
250	Allied Prod A (1¾)	26	26	26
1100	AlumCoAm (2)	30¼	30	30¼
100	AlumCoAm pf (6)	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
100	Am Beverage	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Am Cen Mfg (.70g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	Am C P & LA (⅜k)	42½	42½	42½
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	40⅜	39½	39⅞
1200	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼
160	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	28	28	28
75	Am Gas & El pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
150	Am Laun Mch (2)	28	28	28
700	Am Lt & T (1.20)	17¼	17⅛	17¼
400	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Am Republics (½g)	12⅝	12½	12½
2300	Am Superpow	7/16	⅜	7/16
600	Am Superpow pf	16¾	16½	16½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	4	4	4
600	Am Writ Pap	5¾	5⅝	5¾
400	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
20	Ap El Pow pf (4½)	110	110	110
1100	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	Ark N Gas pf (½k)	10¼	10¼	10¼
700	Aro Equip (¼e)	8	7½	7¾
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Asso Tel & Tel A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	44	44	44
2100	Atlas Corp war	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Atlas D Forge (1g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Atlas Ply (...0)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Ayrshire P Coll	10	10	10
400	Babcock&Wil (1½g)	23½	23½	23½
250	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39¾	39¾	39¾
1400	Baldwin Loco war	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (6)	7	7	7
1700	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	Basic Refract (.10e)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
400	Bellanca Airc (½e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Berk&Gay Funr	1	1	1
400	Bliss (E W) (2)	12⅞	12¾	12¾
200	Blue Ridge	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Blue Rid cv pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
200	Bourjois (1g)	11	11	11
200	Bowm-Bilt H	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	17⅜	17	17¼
300	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	Braz Tr L&P	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
100	Breeze Corp (.40e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Brewst Aero	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	Brill A	9¼	8⅞	9
75	Brill pf	105½	104½	105½
100	Brown F&W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1600	Brown-F Dist	23	21¾	23
200	Brown Rub	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Buck PL (.80)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
800	Buf N&EP pf	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	102⅜	102	102⅜
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9½	9½	9½
400	Burma Ltd	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Burry Bisc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cal El Pow (.10e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Callite Tung (.10e)	6	5¾	5⅞
200	Carman B (1)	9	9	9
2400	Carrier Corp	16⅛	15⅝	16
300	Catalin Am (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Cessna Airc (1g)	6⅞	6⅜	6½
100	Chesebrough (4a)	102	102	102
250	Childs pf	23	22¾	23
3800	Cities Service	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
500	Cit Svc pf	108½	107½	108
500	Cit Svc pf B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	City&Sub Hom (.60)	8½	8½	8½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7½	7½	7½
100	Claude Neon Lts	13/16	13/16	13/16
100	Cleve El Illum (½e)	34½	34½	34½
100	CockshuttPlow(h½)	10½	10½	10½
600	Colon Develop	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
600	Colonial Airl	8⅜	8	8⅜
400	Colo Fuel&I war	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Colts PFArm(3½g)	46¾	46¾	46¾
300	Colum G&E pf (5)	68¾	67½	68
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	67½	67½	67½
700	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	5⅝	5½	5½
200	ConsMng&S (h1a)	35¾	35¾	35¾
200	Cons Stl Corp (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cons Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	ContRoll&Stl(¼e)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	Copper Range (¾g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Coro Inc (1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Cosden Petro	2½	2⅜	2⅜
600	Creole Pet (½g)	28⅜	27¾	28⅜
600	Croft Brewing (.05g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Crowley Milner	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
200	Crown C Int A (.55g)	12½	12½	12½
1100	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	22¾	22	22⅝
1800	Darby Pet (¼e)	31	29⅝	31
150	Dayton Rub (¼e)	18½	18⅛	18½
200	Dayton Rub A (2)	35	35	35
100	Dennison MfgA (.40e)	4	4	4
700	Derby Oil	7⅛	7	7
10	De Vilbiss (½g)	25½	25½	25½
300	DetMichStove (.30g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
600	Divco Corp (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Domest Ind A (⅛e)	6¼	6	6
300	Draper Corp (3)	71½	71¼	71½
100	Durh Hos B (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Duro-Test (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	East Gas & F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
225	E G&F 6 pf (1½k)	39	38	39⅛
75	East G&F p pf (4½)	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
100	East Sta Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	East Sta pf B	37½	37½	37½
325	East Sug As pf 3¾g	45⅛	44¾	45⅛
400	Easy Wash B (⅜g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
12400	El Bond & Sh	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	94	94	94
300	El Bo&Sh $5 pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
50	El P & L 2 pf A	59½	59½	59½
300	Emerson Elec (½g)	10¼	10	10
500	Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
200	Equity Crp$3pf(¾k)	37	36⅞	37
100	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Eversharp (1.20a)	21¼	21¼	21¼
600	Fairchild C&Inst (1g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
500	Faircld E&A (.20g)	2	2⅛	2⅛
800	Falstaff Brew (.60)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
200	Fansteel Met (¼g)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
550	Fuller (G A) (2g)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
30	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	43¾	43	43
600	Gen Firepfg (1¼g)	17½	17	17½
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	90	90	90
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	81⅛	80½	80½
50	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	112¼	112	112
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	15	15	15
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.40e)	15⅛	14⅞	15
300	Godchaux Sug B	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
100	Goldfield Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2100	Gray Mfg	10⅜	10	10¼
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	135	135	135
50	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	33	33	33
200	Hall Lamp (.20e)	8	8	8
50	Hammer Pap (1)	23	23	23
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hearn D Strs	4	4	4
1500	Hearn D St pf (3)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
300	Hecla Min (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Hoe(R)&Co A	29½	29½	29½
125	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26¼	26¼	26¼
700	Humble Oil (⅜e)	43¼	42½	42½
300	Huyler's	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Hygrade Fd (1g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
400	Ill Pow	6½	6½	6½
800	Ill Pow div ct	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	Ill Pow pf (2.80g)	46⅜	46¼	46¼
100	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	11	11¼	11¼
30	Ind Svc 6 pf	53	53	53
40	Ind Svc 7 pf	54¾	54	54¾
50	Indus Finan pf	30	30	30
200	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	17¾	17⅝	17¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Int Indust	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Int Min&Ch war	8¾	8¾	8¾
1400	Int Petrol (h1)	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	Int Prod (¾g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1200	Int Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	47	47	47
50	Iron Firem vtc	20	20	20
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	9	9	9
1200	Jacobs Air En	3½	3½	3½
100	Jacobs (F L)	6½	6½	6½
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf(6)	98½	98½	98½
50	Ken-RadT&LA(⅜g)	14	14	14
300	KingstonProd(20g)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Kirby Pet (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Koppers Co pf(6)	106	106	106
100	Lack RR NJ	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
2300	Lake Shore M (2.80)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
800	Lefcourt Real	5	3¾	5
70	Lefe Real pf	35½	35	35
1900	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¾	¾
1200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Long Is Ltg	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Long Is L pf	67½	67½	67½
50	Long Is L pf B	60¾	60¾	60¾
1600	Louis L & E (.40)	7	7	7
10	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	111¼	111¼	111¼
300	Mangel Strs	8	8	8
3100	Mass Util Asso	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	McWill Dredg (¼e)	9	9	9
100	Merritt-C&S	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	Mead John (3a)	149	149	149
100	Metal Tex (.30g)	3	3	3
10	Metro Ed $6 pf (6	114	114	114
100	Mich Bumper (.10e)	2	2	2
100	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Mid St P Avtc (.51e)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
300	Mid St Bvtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	MidWestCorp (½g)	11	11	11
75	Midvale (½e)	25½	25½	25½
300	Midwest Oil (¾)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Mid-West Abr (.03e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
500	Molybdenum (½e)	10	9⅞	10
150	Monarch M T (¾e)	21⅞	21½	21⅞
200	Monogram Pict	4	4	4
100	Montg Ward A (7)	170	170	170
900	Mt City Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mount Prod (½)	6	6	6
100	Mur Oh Mfg (1.20)	16	16	16
1000	NatBellasHess(.05g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
150	Nat City Lin pf (3)	54	54	54
1400	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Refin	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Nat Rub Mch (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Nat Sug Ref ¼e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
600	Nat Un Rad	4¾	4½	4¾
20	Nebr Pow pf (7)	111	111	111
900	Nelson (H)	7	6⅞	7
300	Nestle-LeMurA (.20k)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
100	N E P A 6 pf (2k)	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	N J Zinc (½e)	56½	56½	56½
50	NY Merchand (.15e)	13	13	13
30	NYStaE&Gpf(5.10)	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
50	NY Wat Svc pf	68	68	68
800	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	82	82	82
300	Niles-Bem-P	12½	12½	12½
400	Nip'sing Mns	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1400	Nor Am Lt & Pr	¾	¾	¾
100	Nor Am Ray B	31	31	31
600	Nor Am Ut Sec	1	1	1
1000	Northeast Airl	9⅞	9¾	9¾
30	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
600	Nor Sta Pr A	13	12¾	13
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
20	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛

Rail Shares Lead Rally In Market

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The stock market did a right-about-face today with rails monopolizing the ticker tape for gains of fractions to 3 points, many at peaks since 1937.

A combination of factors accounted for the rally. Among these were earnings prospects, persistent political optimism, generally encouraging war news and the conclusion that the recent technical slip-up had failed to bring out important investment holdings.

Buyers began to reinstate commitments after a slightly mixed opening. Dealings slowed for a while, then speeded up at intervals as prices hardened. Rubbers, utility preferreds and scattered specialties exhibited strength throughout. Assorted industrials, while doing better, were unable to get far out in front. Transfers for the full session ran to around 1,300,000 shares.

At tops for 1944 or longer were N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, common and preferred, Kansas City Southern, M-K-T preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Western Union "A" and "B," Pure Oil, General Realty, Fajardo Sugar, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Standard Gas preferred. Gimbel joined the "new high" division when directors voted a 25-cent dividend against 15 cents paid previously. Ahead were Schenley, National Distillers, American Tobasso, Chrysler and Jones & Laughlin.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
100	Pac G&E pf (1½)	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Pac Pub Svc (.40)	6	6	6
100	PacPubSvc pf(1.30)	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	PrkrsbgR&R(¼e)	17⅞	17¾	17¾
4000	Pennroad (¼g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	99	97¾	99
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	104	103½	104
350	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	64¼	63	63
100	Phila Co (.20e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2300	Phoenix Sec	28½	28	28½
100	Pierce-Gov (.90g)	14½	14½	14½
1200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¼	8	8⅛
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	104½	104⅛	104½
210	Pitts & LE (2.10)	62½	61¼	62½
100	Pleas V W (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Polaris2Mng (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200	Powdr & Alex (.15e)	7	7	7
100	Premier Gld (h.04)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Pressed Met (½g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2800	Pug Sd P&L (.30e)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
30	Quaker Oats (3)	73	73	73
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	152½	152½	152½
3300	RKO opt war	1⅝	1½	1½
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Raytheon Mfg	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
100	Red Bank Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
1800	Republic Avia (¼g)	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Rice Stix D G (½e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Root Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	St Lawrence	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1800	St Regis Pap	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3100	Salt Dome Oil	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
300	Samson Unit	4	4	4
100	Savoy Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Schiff Co (1a)	16⅝	16½	16½
7700	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
750	Schulte(DA)pf (5g)	69¼	67½	69
200	Scovill Mfg (2)	30½	30⅜	30½
140	Scran-SBW pf	73	71	73
100	Scullin Stl (1½g)	12	12	12
200	Sec Corp Gen (.05g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3200	Segal Lock&H	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Selected Ind cv	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Sel Ind (al ct (5½)	75⅛	74½	74½
900	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Solar Airc (.10e)	3	3	3
1100	Solar Mfg (.30g)	6½	6⅛	6½
100	Sonotone (.05e)	2½	2½	2½
300	Soss Mfg (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	So Penn Oil (1.60)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
100	S W Penn P L (½e)	28½	28	28
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Sou Pipe L (.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Spalding	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Spalding 1 pf (2)	42½	42½	42½
100	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand Dredg (.10g)	2	2	2
50	StandDredg pf(1.60)	17	17	17
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18	18	18
1100	St Pow&Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
550	St Pow&L pf	70½	68½	70½
100	Stand Sil-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
7800	Starrett Corp vtc	1¾	1½	1¾
200	Serl Al Prod (1g)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Sullivan Mch (1¾g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Tampa El (.40e)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1000	Technicolor (1g)	14¾	14¼	14¾
100	Texon Oil & L (.10e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Tilo Roof (.10e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
7000	Tishman Realty	5½	5	5¼
60	Todd Shpyds (3g)	60¾	60¾	60¾
400	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Transwest Oil (½e)	21½	21½	21½
200	Udylite Corp (.20g)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
700	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
12700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2⅛	2	2⅛
10	Unit Cig-Wh Strs pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
1900	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
4500	Unit Gas war	⅛	3-32	⅛
400	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
1800	Unit Lt&P pf	57¾	55⅝	57¼
75	Unit Milk Prod (½e)	35	35	35
175	Unit Shoe M 2½a	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
100	US&I Sec pf (1k)	87	87	87
100	U S Fil B (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	U S Radiator	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	U S Rub Recl	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	United Stores	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200	Unit Wall Pap .10g	2⅝	2½	2½
500	Univ Cooler B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Univ Pict (1g)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2100	Univ Pict vtc (1g)	23⅝	23	23½
1300	Utah-Idaho [illegible] .15e	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
125	Utah P&L pf 5¼g	85	58	58
200	Utah Radio	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Valspar pf (1k)	36	36	36
200	Venezuel Pet	9½	9¼	9½
400	Vogt Mfg (.60)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
400	WestVa C & C (½g)	6¾	7	7
200	West Air Lines	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	West Md 1 pf (7g)	120	120	120
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	8½	8½	8½
400	Wright Harg (h¼)	2¾	2 11/16	2¾

Total stock sales (estimated), 220,000 shares; year ago, 238,950 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103¾	103⅞
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	105½	105½	105½
24 As Elec 4½s 53	84	83½	83¾
14 As G&E 5s 50	28	28	28
15 As G&E 5s 68	28⅛	27¾	27¾
13 As G&E 4½s 49	28¼	28	28
10 As T&T 5½s 55A	91⅜	91	91⅜
2 Bickfords 6½s 62	106	106	106
10 Cen St El 5½s 54	43½	43	43¼
11 Cen St El 5s 48	42½	42⅜	42⅜
2 Cen St P&L 5½s 53 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Chi Ry 6s 27 ct	73¾	73½	73½
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	100½	100½	100½
12 Cities Ser 5s 58	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
13 Cities Ser 5s 50	102	101⅝	101⅞
1 Con GEL Ba 3s 69	106½	106½	106½
9 Cont G&E 5s 58A	102	101¾	101¾
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
27 East G&F 4s 56A	95¾	95½	95½
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98	98
1 Groc St Prod 6s 45	100½	100½	100½
1 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105½	105½	105½
4 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Ind Svc 5s 50	99	98¾	99
1 Ind Svc 5s 63A	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Int P Sec 7s 52F	29	29	29
7 Inters Pow 6s 52	66⅞	66	66
13 Inters Pow 5s 57	93⅝	93½	93⅝
1 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	33	33	33
1 Kentucky Ut 4s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Lou P&L 5s 57	103	103	103
2 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103	103	103
1 New Amst Gas 5s 48	112½	112½	112½
8 N Eng G&E 5s 50	78¼	77½	78¼
19 N Eng G&E 5s 48	78⅜	78	78⅜
88 N Eng G&E 5s 47	78⅛	77½	78
25 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	100½	100¼	100¼
16 N Eng Pow 5s 48	100	99¾	99⅞
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Phila El Ps 5½s 72	115¼	115	115¼
5 PotomcEd 4½s 61F	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Pub Sv Colo 4s 90	104½	104½	104½
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	149½	149½	149½
3 Scullin Stl 3s 51	91½	91½	91½
6 So Ind Ry 4s 51	77½	76⅝	76⅝
2 Spalding 5s 89	89½	89½	89½
15 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	94	93⅞	94
10 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	94	94	94
1 Stand G&E 6s 51	94	93¾	94
14 Stand G&E 6s 57	93⅞	93½	93½
7 Stand G&E 6s 66	93¾	93¼	93¾
4 Stand P&L 6s 57	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Starrett Corp 5s 50	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
2 Tex El S 5s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	97	97	97
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	114½	114½	114½

N. Y. Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
100 Alleg 5s 49	101¼	101	101¼
127 Alleg 5s 50	100¼	99½	100¼
118 Alleg inc 5s 50	99	98½	98¾
3 Allis Ch 4s 52	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
23 Am&FP 5s 2030	91¾	91¼	91¾
1 Am IGC 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Am Int 5½s 49	107	107	107
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	109	109
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅞	108⅞
37 Am T&T 3s 56	117⅜	117¼	117¼
1 Am Tob 3s 62	104	104	104
14 Arm Del 7s 78	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
28 AESF 4s 95	121½	121⅜	121½
113 ACL 1st 4s 52	97¼	97	97
109 ACL clt 4s 52	98¼	96⅞	98¼
27 ACL 4½s 64	81½	81¼	81½
23 B&O 1st m 48	87⅝	86½	87¼
100 B&O 95 A	49⅞	47½	47¾
123 B&O 95 C	54⅝	53	54⅜
134 B&O 2000 D	49⅞	47½	49½
32 B&O 96 F	49¾	48⅛	49⅛
536 B&O cv 60	37½	35¼	37
28 B&O 4s 48	85½	84¼	85
8 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51	77⅝	77	77⅝
87 B&O SW 50	65¼	64	64
1 B&O TC 4s 59	74¼	74¼	74¼
15 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Bost Me 4s 60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4 Brk UG 5s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
63 Buf R&P 57 st	55	53⅝	54½
37 BCR&N 5s 34	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 Can N 5s 69 Jly	106	105¾	105¾
4 Can P 4½s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Can P 4s perp	95	95	95
32 Cen G 5s 59 C	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
22 Cen G cn 5s 45	48¼	48⅛	48¼
6 Cen G 1st 5s 45	85¼	84⅛	84½
2 CenNYP 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	88	87½	88
6 Cen P 1st 4s 49	102½	101¾	101¾
85 CRRNJ 5s 87	39½	39	39½
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 C&O 3½s 96 E	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
293 Chi&A 3s 49	30⅛	29½	29¾
7 CB&Q 5s 71 A	98	97¾	98
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	91½	91	91
15 CB&Q g 4s 58	103⅛	102¾	103⅛
48 C&EI inc 97	61½	61¼	61½
18 CGW 4½s 2038	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
1 CGW 4s 88	86	86	86
164 CMSPP 5s 75	58	57½	57¼
191 CMSPP 5s 2000	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
18 CMSP 4½s 89 C	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
13 CMSP g 4s 89	81	80¾	81
4 C&NW 5s 87	78¾	78¾	78¾
91 C&NW 4¾s 49	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
36 Chi&NW 4½s 99 wi	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
9 CNW 4½s 2037	59½	59⅛	59⅛
3 C&NW 4s 87	76¼	76¼	76¼
97 CRIP 4½s 52 A	48¾	48¼	48¾
15 CRIP 4½s 60	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
83 CRI&P 4s 88	72½	72	72½
259 CRIP r 4s 34	43½	43	43¼
10 Ch US 3¾s 63	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
59 CCCSL 4½s 77	69	68½	68¾
11 Cl El Ill 3s 70	107¼	107	107
11 Cl UT 5s 73	91⅞	91½	91⅞
13 Cl UT 4½s 77	85¾	85⅜	85¾
11 Col S 4½s 80	63	62¼	63
1 Col G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Col G 5s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Com Ed 3½s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
11 Con Ed 3½s 48	104¼	103⅞	104¼
5 Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	99¾	99	99¾
51 Del&H 4s 63	89½	89	89¼
40 D&RG 4s 36	53½	53¼	53¼
3 D&RGW 5s 55	6½	6½	6½
35 DRGW 5s 55a	5½	5½	5½
50 D&RGW 5 78	48⅛	48	48
1 Duq Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 El A Lt 2½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
27 Erie 4½s 2015	74	73⅛	73¾
2 Erie 4s 95	103¾	103	103¾
1 Firest TR 3s 61	103½	103¼	103¼
57 Fla EC 5s 74	46½	46	46⅛
1 Gdrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103⅝	103½	103⅝
15 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	94⅝	94½	94½
2 GM&O 4s 75	98½	97⅞	98⅛
1 GM&O inc 2015	84	84	84
4 Hous Oil 4¼s 54	105	105	105
54 Hud C 5s 62 A	66¼	65¼	66¼
11 H&M r 5s 57	64¼	63¾	64¼
35 H&M inc 5s 57	31½	31⅜	31⅜
7 IC 4s 53	74½	74¼	74¼
22 IC r 4s 55	78⅛	78	78⅛
55 IC 4¾s 66	62½	62	62½
15 ICCSL 5s 63A	68¾	68¼	68¾
6 ICCSL 4½s 63	63½	63⅛	63⅛
19 Int G N 6s 52	23¼	23	23¼
50 Int G N 1st ½s 52	59½	59	59½
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Int G N 5s 56B	55½	55½	55½
8 Int G N 5s 56C	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 Int H E 6s 44	62	62	62
6 Int T & T 4½s 52	78½	78⅜	78⅛
9 K C Ft S 4s 46	84	84	84
2 K C Sou 5s 50	83½	83½	83½
2 Lac G 5½s 53	99½	99½	99½
4 Leh V H T 5s 54	66	65	65
6 Leh V 5s 20003 st	54⅜	54	54⅜
20 Leh V 4s 2003	44	43⅞	43⅞
11 Lorillard 3s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14 Lou & A 5s 69	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝
4 L & N 3¾ 2003	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Manati S 4s 57	75¾	75½	75¾
2 Mich C G 4s 63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 MSPSSM g 5s 38	38½	38¼	38¼
10 MSPSSM c 4s 38	38½	37⅞	38½
2 M-K-T 5s 62 A	71	70½	71
141 M-K-T aj 5s 67	51	50½	51
24 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	65¼	64⅝	65¼
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	59⅝	59	59⅝
137 Mo P 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
21 Mo P 5s 65 A	69½	69⅛	69¼
100 Mo P 5s 77 F	69½	69	69¼
27 Mo P 5s 78 G	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
28 Mo P 5s 80 H	69½	69	69⅝
105 Mo P 5s 81 I	69½	69¼	69½
98 Mo P g 4s 75	29½	29¼	29½
3 Mor&E 4½s 55	54½	54½	54½
25 Mor&E 3½s 2000	57	56¼	57
20 NO Term 4s 53	98½	98	98½
6 NOTM 5½s 54	83⅝	83½	83⅝
20 NOTM 5s 54	81	80⅞	81
50 NYC r 5s 2013	73½	73¼	73½
110 NYC 4½s 2013A	66⅝	65½	66⅝
57 NYC cn 4s 98	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
79 NYC cv 3¼s 46	93¾	93⅛	93⅝
12 NY Ch CL 5½s 74	100	99⅞	100
16 NYChSL 4½s78	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
3 NYEdis 3¼s65	108½	108½	108½
56 NYNHH 6s48	60⅜	59¼	60¼
124 NYNHH 4½s67	59½	58½	59½
10 NYNHH 4s55	57¼	56½	57¼
15 NYNHH 4s56	57¼	57⅛	57¼
234 NYNHH 4s57	30⅜	29½	30
38 NYOW r4s92	13¾	13¼	13⅜
1 NYStm 3½s63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
157 NYWB 4½s46	29½	28¾	29⅛
4 NiaSh 5½s50	102¼	102¼	102¼
23 NorfS 5s2014	46	46	46
32 NorP 6s2047	91¾	91⅜	91¾
5 NorP 5s2047D	79	79⅜	79⅜
4 NorP 4½s2047	75½	75½	75½
13 NorP 4s97	95½	95	95
16 NorP 3s2047	60	59⅞	60
5 O&LCh 4s48	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 PG&E 3¾s61	110½	110½	110½
1 PG&E 4s64	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Pen P&L 4½s 74	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR g 4½s 65	111	111	111
11 Pen RR 4½s d 70	101½	101⅜	101½
9 Pen RR g 4¼s 81	108	107⅞	107¾
15 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100¾	100½	100⅝
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Peo & E 4s 60	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2 Peo&E inc 4s 90	32	32	32
11 Pere M 4½s 80	89½	89¼	89¼
2 Phil El 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
58 PhRCI 6s 49	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
12 Ph R C I 5s 73 st	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
5 Phil Ry 4s 37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Portl G E 4½s 60	102½	102¼	102
9 Rdg 4½s97A	99⅝	99	99⅛
2 RepStl 4½s61	104½	104½	104½
2 RepStl 4½s56	104½	104½	104½
51 RioGW 4s49	55¾	55½	55¾
3 StLSF 5s50B	47	47	47
186 StLSF 4½s78	35⅜	34¾	35¼
178 StLSF 4s50A	43¼	42⅝	43¼
16 StLSW fr5s90	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛
13 SchenD 4s52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
100 SeaAL c6s45	42¼	40⅞	42¼
105 SeaAL 4s50st	66½	65¾	66⅜
85 SeaAL rf4s59	30¾	30	30⅜
10 ShellU 2½s54	100¾	100⅝	100¾
31 SoPac 4½s68	79	78½	78¾
58 SoPac 4½s81	78⅝	77½	78¼
15 SoPac 4½s69	78¾	78¼	78½
15 SoPac rf4s55	96	96	96⅛
8 SoPac clt4s49	99¾	99½	99⅝
48 SoPac 4½sOr77	81¼	80⅞	81
6 SoPSFT 4s50	103	103	103
2 SouRy 6½s56	103⅝	103½	103½
11 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Sou Ry g 4s 56	80½	80	80⅛
2 Std O Cal 2¾s 66	103	103	103
4 Std O N J 3s 61	105	105	105
3 Std O N J 2¾s 53	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	106	106
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
12 T&P 5s 79 C	90½	90¼	90½
32 Th Ave 5s 60	36	35½	35⅝
1 Un Oil Cal 3s 67	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107½	107½	107½
2 Un C-W S 5s 52	102½	102½	102½
50 Un Drug 3½s 58	102½	102⅜	102⅜
4 Va Ry 3¾s 66	110⅜	109⅞	110⅜
4 Wab 4¼s 91	77½	77½	77½
27 Wab 4s 81	81½	81	81½
14 Walwrth 4s55	99	98⅞	99
3 W Sh 4s2361	67	66⅞	66⅞
10 W Md 4s52	95¾	95¼	95¾
17 WestUn 5s51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
27 WestUn 5s60	103⅛	102¾	102¾
2 WestUn 4½s50	103½	103½	103½
2 WhStl 3½s66	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Wilson 3s58	102¾	102½	102½
15 WisCen 4s49	69¼	69⅛	69¼
20 WisC 4sSD36	2 0	19¾	20
2 Young ST 4s48	103	103	103
3 YoungST3 s60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Arg 4s72Feb	84½	84½	84½
20 Australia 5s55	94½	94	94
2 Austral 4½s56	88¾	88⅜	88¾
9 Brazil 8s41	58⅝	58⅛	58½
26 Braz 6½s26-57	56	55¾	56
7 Braz 6½s 27-57	56¼	56¼	56¼
10 Buen A 4¾s 77	76	76	76
6 Buen A 4½s Au 76	75½	75	75
7 Copenh 5s 52	63½	63½	63½
50 Cuba 4½s 77	107	106⅞	106⅞
5 Denmk 6s 42	77	77	77
1 Denmk 4½s 62	74	74	74
10 MinasG 6½s 58	35½	35½	35½
1 Norway 4¼s 65	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Pernamb 7s 47	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
38 Peru 1st 6s 60	18	18	18
1 Peru 2d 6s 61	18	18	18
1 Rio de J 8s 46	39	39	39
52 Rio de J 6½s 53	34½	34⅜	34½
3 RioGdoS 6s 68	34	34	34
2 Warsaw 7s 58	14	14	14
7 Wars 4½s 58 as	13½	13½	13½

Total today, 7,355,400; previous day, 9,832,500; week ago, 8,305,200; year ago, 15,073,300; two years ago, 18,306,000; Jan. 1 to date, 857,157,950; year ago, 921,527,150; two years ago, 582,565,100.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4¾
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10¼
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufact 5 pf	9¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35¾
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	47½	50¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27⅝	29⅝
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¼	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅝	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32½	35¼
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	34¼	37
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	36¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	28½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26	28
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Draper Corporation	71¼	74¼
Eastern Corporation	9⅝	10½
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	8⅛	9⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅝	13
Family Fin pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17½
General Machinery	22¼	24⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	44	47
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32⅝	34⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅝	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27⅞	29¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	32	34¾
International Machine Tool	6⅛	7
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅞	10⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅜	21¼
Landers Frary & Clark	34¼	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	67⅞	73¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	49¼	53½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50½	53¾
Merck & Co	39½	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅞	22⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅜	9
Nashawena Mills	16⅛	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	69	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	34¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¾	79¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅞	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	47⅞	53¾
National Shirt Shops	13⅛	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¼	65½
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¾	49⅝
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	32	35
Ohio Finance	9⅜	10¼
Panhandle East Pipe Line	37¼	40¼
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
*Quincy Mkt CS&W	60	60
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31¾	33¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31¾	33¾
Sagamore Mnfg Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38½	41½
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3
United Elastic Corp	16¼	17⅝
US Envelope Company	62¼	67¼
US Envelope Co 7pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	69¼	73
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	101½	1016
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25½	27¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¼	37
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11⅛	12⅜
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	13	14½
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44¾	46¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41½
Federal (1.40)	44	47½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen †Newark (.40)	13⅜	14½
Franklin Fire (1)	25⅛	27⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (⅓)	8⅜	9½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¼	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅝
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North America 2½a	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance New York (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9⅛
Maryland Casualty	8	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71½
Merchants & Mfs of New York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅛	27⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅜
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅝	36⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (½g)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (½a)	122½	128
Standard Accident	65½	69¼
Travelers (16)	481	496
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	33⅛

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.58	3.91
Amerex Holding	25.375	27.25
American Business Shares	3.51	3.84
Axe Houghton Fund	14.09	15.15
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.02	105.23
Boston Fund	17.16	18.45
Broad Street Investing	28.04	30.31
Bullock Fund	15.01	16.45
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.81	29.90
Chemical Fund	9.52	10.30
Christiana Securities Co	2480.06	2580.00
Commodity Corp	9.50	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	39.00	42.00
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.35
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.98	22.54
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.76	13.70
Equitable Invest Corp	30.32	32.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.75	39.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.63	20.07
Fund Investors Inc	22.42	24.57
General Capital	33.15	35.65
General Investors Trust	5.35	5.79
Group Securities Inc. Fuly		
Admin Shares	7.03	7.73
Railroad Shares	3.57	3.94
Steel Shares	4.19	4.62
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.27	22.87
Institutional Sec: 2Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	29.22	S-1	....	26.13
B-2	....	31.24	S-2	....	14.08
B-3	....	21.53	S-3	....	10.99
B-4	....	10.93	S-4	....	4.90
K-1	....	18.52	K-2	....	21.51

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.80	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.80	...
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.60
Mass Invest Tr	21.29	22.89
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.35	11.13
Mutual Invest	10.82	11.83
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.39
New England 2Fund	12.54	13.51
Old Colony Tr Assoc	10.625	21.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	173.77	14.81
Quarterly Income Shares	6.45	7.10
Railway & Light Sec	13.875	15.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.38	92.20
Spencer Trask Fund	14.13	15.04
State Street Invest	82.44	88.59
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.74	.83
Wellington Fund	16.35	17.97
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.68	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.71	...
Diversified Tr C	3.65	...
Diversified Tr D	5.55	6.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.75	5.49
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1943	2.06	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.72	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.62	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.29	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.48	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.30	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.25	29.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	114½	119½
Liberty Aircraft	11⅝	12¾
Piper Aircraft	6⅞	7¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞

Jewel Tea Sales Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Jewel Tea Co., reported retail sales for the four weeks ended Feb. 26, 1944, amounted to $4,065,151.10 compared with $4,236,876.60 for parallel weeks in 1943, a decrease of 4.06 per cent.

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these shares for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such shares.

Not a New Issue

704,121 Shares

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company

Common Stock

Price: $46¾ per Share

Blyth & Co., Inc.

March 21, 1944.

Int'l Nickel 1943 Net $2 Common Share

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries showed net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, of $31,127,204. This was equivalent to $2 per share on the common stock and compared with $33,301,829 or $2.15 per share for 1942.

Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president, said the company's effort to meet the war demands of Canada, Great Britain and the United States had resulted in the delivery of 265,000,000 pounds of nickel. This was an increase of 55,000,000 pounds over 1939.

The company's output of copper, Mr. Stanley said, had been subordinated to the war needs for nickel, with deliveries dropping off to 265,000,000 pounds, compared with 334,000,000 in 1939. Platinum metal deliveries reached the highest level in the company's history.

Rolling mills of the company in Great Britain and the United States produced a record volume of alloys of nickel and copper. The total deliveries of mill and foundry products amounted to 84,900,000 pounds, against 38,800,000 pounds in 1939.

Mr. Stanley said the company's central effort was to render maximum aid to winning the war, but at the same time plans were being made for the transition to peace. "The company," he said, "is well prepared to carry on its business successfully" in the postwar period.

Other earnings statements follow:

Continental Oil Co. and subsidiaries reports for 1943 net earnings of $14,080,702, equal to $3 a share on the capital stock, compared with 1942 earnings of $14,924,698, or $3.19 a share. Gross operating revenues totaled $119,487,983, an increase of $6,976,256 over 1942.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and subsidiaries reported 1943 net earnings after all charges, taxes and provision for doubtful accounts, of $9,478,296, equal to $3.56 a share on the capital stock. This compared with 1942 earnings of $9,194,547, or $3.46 a share.

Parke, Davis & Co., one of the country's leading manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, reports for 1943 net profit of $8,225,197, equal to $1.68 a share on the capital stock, against $6,319,228, or $1.29 a share, in 1942.

American Water Works & Electric Co. reports for 1943 consolidated net income of $2,623,067 after charges but before certain tax adjustments, equal to 61 cents a common share. This compared with $2,883,997, or 72 cents a share, in 1942.

United States Plywood Corp. reports for nine months ended Jan. 31 net profit of $634,280, equal to $1.96 a share on the common stock against $537,721, or $2.06 a share, in the like period a year earlier. There were 50,000 shares more outstanding in the latest period.

Tilo Roofing Company reports for 1943 net profit of $[illegible]2,135, equal to 82 cents a common share, compared with $377,906, or 74 cents a share in 1942.

Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries reports for 1943 net profit of $746,765, equal to $2.74 a share on the common, against $421,058, or $1.87 a share, in 1942.

Gamewell Company, makers of fire alarm and signal systems at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., reports for nine months ended Feb. 29 net income of $572,510, equal to $4.79 a share on the capital stock, compared with $382,741, or $3.01 a share in the like months a year earlier.

Pullman's, Inc., net income before renegotiations for the year 1943 was $9,240,235 equal to $2.85 a share, compared with $9,479,510 or $2.87 in 1942. Gross income was $426,400,000, the highest in the company's history and a 40 per cent increase over the preceding year.

Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported a deficit of $174,950 in operating net income for December, 1943, after provision for Federal income taxes and retroactive wage adjustments. This compared with operating net profit of $629,330 for December, 1942. Net operating income for 1943 was $5,553,086, after provision for taxes and wage adjustments, compared with $9,160,769 the previous year.

Masonite Corporation announced a net profit of $227,164 for the three months ending Feb. 29, 1944. This is equal to 31 cents per common share and compares with a net profit of $256,845 or 36 cents per share for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1943. For the six-month period ended Feb. 29, 1944, the net profit was $509,719, or 72 cents per common share. For the same six months the previous year the net profit was $603,530.

Mack Trucks, Inc., reports net income of $3,073,088 after provision of $1,000,000 for renegotiation and $500,000 for postwar reserve, against net of $1,575,432 after similar reserves and after adjustment for renegotiation in 1942. Net income for 1943 was figured at $5.14 a share, against $5 a share in 1942 before renegotiation and $2.63 a share after renegotiation.

St. Regis Paper Co. and subsidiaries show net income for 1943 of $1,855,927 against $1,680,091 reported for 1942. After current provision for preferred stock, on which dividends are in arrears, this equaled 38 cents a common share for 1943 against 33 cents a common share in 1942.

Drop in Motion Picture Releases

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. motion picture industry, including both major and independent producers, released 427 full-length feature pictures last year, compared with 533 in 1942, or a drop of 106 pictures, the trade publication Film Daily reported.

China Plans Strict Control Of Foreign Capital Investment

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 21—It will be the privilege of foreign capital to help China develop industrially after the war. But China is fully aware of the tendencies of investors to strike for maximum profit, and fredom from control. Therefore, the Government is preparing an elaborate system to counteract these tendencies.

This plan, now in the draft stage, is designed to encourage foreign investors but to keep them under proper controls.

Under this plan Chinese industry will be organized into three divisions. In the first division of state-owned, state-run heavy armament, important mining and other Allied industries, foreign capital may participate through loans. But no state revenues must be pledged against these, such as against other state or railroad loans granted by foreign capital to the Chinese Government.

Under Control Board

The system of guarantees under which customs and salt-tax revenues were mortgaged must entirely disappear.

In the second division, industries jointly owned by state and private Chinese capital, such as mechanical, chemical, and some other industries indirectly connected with "national defense or the people's livelihood," foreigners may participate as bond or shareholders, if permission is granted by a special control board consisting of delegates of Ministries of Finance, Economics, Foreign Affairs, and the Central Bank.

In the third division, consisting of industries neither directly nor indirectly connected with the national defense or the people's livelihood, foreign investors may negotiate directly with Chinese firms with the permission of the control board, which must also approve the terms reached between the parties.

Foreign interests, desirous of engaging directly in a business of their own in China, must get the control board's special permission to operate, and also to buy or lease land. Their field is restricted to industries entirely unconnected with the national defense or the people's livelihood.

Suspicion Deep Seated

This plan, which is still under consideration, must be understood against the background of the time when the power of foreign capital in China was virtually unrestricted. The second revolution in the twenties used agitation against foreign capital as its main driving force for reviving China's nationalism and for a fight against unequal treaties.

The Government's success last year in getting unequal treaties abolished has not removed the deep-seated suspicion of all foreign capital. On the contrary it has made the most outspoken Nationalists regard a strict control of its activities as a vital defense line against any future threat to Chinese sovereignty. Behind this line, a strong economic structure is to be built up according to prevailing nationalistic ideas, whether these ideas find approval of the world or not.

Moreover, it is widely felt in Government circles that China has such a strong moral claim for large-scale services of foreign capital in the execution of her grand economic development schemes, that there is no reason for relying too much on offering to foreign investors material temptation. Finally, many in the Government are taking an extremely optimistic view about the greatness of China's natural riches, and about the interest of the world in seeing them develop so that a 100-years' old legend of potential purchasing power of 450,000,000 customers may at last become a reality.

One of Every 10 Cities Seeking Out New Revenue Sources, Survey Shows

CHICAGO (AP)—One of every 10 cities in the United States with more than 10,000 population dug into new sources of municipal revenue in 1943 or increased taxes on old sources, a survey conducted by the International City Managers Association indicated.

Attempts to get more revenue by licensing businesses and taxing incomes of local utilities was a significant tax move, the survey reported, and added:

"Although additional levies in a few cities bring in . . . considerable . . . revenue, the continued development of state grants in aid and local sharing of state-collected taxes in the long run offers more hope than locally developed miscellaneous sources."

Business licenses are based on either or both the number of employees and volume of business. Alameda, Calif., (population 44,000) expects to raise $50,000 annually from its new business license tax. Seattle, Wash., (metropolitan population 594,793) hopes to draw in $1,200,000 yearly from its business license and occupation tax.

Fort Myers, Fla., (10,600) taxed gross receipts of every business and service one-half of 1 per cent and is putting half the proceeds in a postwar planning sinking fund.

Dearborn, Detroit and Hazel Park, Mich., levied a 20 per cent excise tax on gross revenue of local gas and electric utilities. If courts hold the measure legal, the association expects many cities to try the same plan.

Ten other cities levied some form of tax on utilities and expect to derive from $3,600 to $1,086,050 annually.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73⅛	1.72¾	1.73	1.72¾	
Minneapolis	1.65⅝	1.65	1.63¾	1.64¾	
Kansas City	1.63	1.63⅜	1.63½	1.63¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.69½	1.68⅞	1.69½	1.69¾	
Minneapolis	1.62½	1.61¾	1.62½	1.61½	
Kansas City	1.60⅞	1.60¼	1.60⅞	1.60⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.67	
Minneapolis	1.60⅛	1.59⅞	1.60⅛	1.59⅛	
Kansas City	1.59⅞	1.59¼	1.59⅞	1.59⅛	
May Oats					
Chicago	....	....	.81⅞	.81¾	
Minenapolis	....	....	.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.29⅞	1.30⅝	1.29⅝	1.30⅜	1.29¾
July	1.29¼	1.29⅞	1.29⅛	1.29¾	1.29⅛
Sept.	1.27⅝	1.28⅜	1.27⅝	1.28⅜	1.27¾
Dec.	1.28⅝	1.29¼	1.28½	1.29¼	1.28¾
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.26⅝	1.27¼	1.25⅞	1.27	1.26
July	1.22⅛	1.23	1.21⅞	1.23	1.22
Sept.	1.16⅞	1.17⅜	1.16⅜	1.17⅜	1.16⅝

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	98.0n	98.0
May	....	....	....	92.0b	92.5
July	....	....	....	90.0b	90.5
October	....	....	....	87.0b	88.5

Tops

March	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5b	129.0
May	125.5	125.5	125.3	126.3b	125.0
July	119.5	119.5	119.0	119.0b	119.1
October	115.7	115.5	115.5	115.3b	115.1
December	112.5	112.5	112.0	112.0b	112.0

n-Normal. b-Bid.

Cotton

May	20.75	20.88	20.75	20.85	20.78
July	20.16	20.31	20.16	20.30	20.16
October	19.64	19.80	19.63	19.80	19.63
December	19.42	19.61	19.42	19.61	19.41
March	19.23	19.45	19.23	19.45	19.24

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	38.20	38.20	37.95	38.15	38.20

Potatoes

March	....	....	....	3.45N	3.45
November	....	....	....	2.80N	2.80

N—Nominal.

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Babson's Reports

Dept. CSM-12, Babson Park 57, Mass.

Send Complimentary Copy "PEACE STOCKS"

Name .....

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City ..... State .....

Boston Stocks

March 21

Today's sales (est.) 17,437

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	108	107	107	107
2.00	Bos Edison	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	70	69½	70	76
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	22	22	22	20¾
..	B&M pr pf	40¼	39¼	40	39⅝
..	B&M A pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
..	B&M B pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
..	B&M st A pf	7¾	7½	7½	7½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13⅜	13½	13½	13
1.50a	East G&F pf	39	39	39	38½
4.50	East G&F prpf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	66
4.50c	EastM SRlpf	100	100	100	101½
..	Eastern SS	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1.00	Employers Grp	31¼	31¼	31¼	30¾
..	Maine Cent pf	35½	35½	35½	34
..	Narr Rac Asso	9	8⅞	9	9
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	105	104¼	104¼	105¼
..	New River	10	10	10	11
..	North Butte	4c	4c	4c	4c
1.00d	Rece But H	10¾	10¾	10¾	12
.05d	Reece Fold M	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
.60	Shawmut Assoc	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1.00a	Sub Elec 2pf	90	90	90	90
.80a	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	35½
2.00	Un Twist Drill	26c	25½c	25c	25c
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝	71¾
..	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	25c

Graybar Official

Charles S. Powell

Elected vice-president and director of the Graybar Electric Company, Inc. Mr. Powell has been associated with the company for nearly 30 years, serving most recently as New England district manager. He will continue to head sales activities in communications and merchandising lines.

Sale of C. & O. Nets $32,917,656 For Alleghany

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The largest block of stock ever offered in a secondary distribution attracted wide investment demand yesterday as a block of 704,121 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio railway common was oversubscribed.

The stock, representing about 40 per cent of Alleghany's C. & O. common stock holdings, was offered at 46¾ after the stock market closed. It carried a discount of 90 cents a share to members of the National Security Dealers Association.

Part of the proceeds from the sale will be used by Alleghany to pay off a bank loan of $14,801,519 and there was some talk in the financial community that directors of Alleghany might use some of the money to call outstanding bonds. Directors of the corporation were to meet later to determine ultimate disposition of the $30 odd million realized.

In a formal statement, Alleghany said the sale left the corporation "with 1,140,574 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio, equal to 14.9 per cent of the outstanding stock of that company, contrasted with 55 per cent held at one time by Alleghany and its affiliates."

"The complicated holding company structure of the Alleghany Corporation," said the statement, "has been simplified by the present management since 1937 through the elimination of such holding companies as Midamerica Corporation, Chesapeake Corporation, Virginia Transportation Corporation and the U. S. Distributing Corporation, and by the sale of substantially all holdings in the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and the Erie.

"Throughout this period Alleghany and affiliated companies have also followed a consistent policy of reducing debt, having effected a total reduction of approximately $100,000,000.

"The proceeds from this sale, amounting to roughly $32,000,000, should enable Alleghany to increase somewhat the diversification of its investments, should bring nearer a refinancing of the existing debt at lower rates of interest, and aid in fulfilling Alleghany's pledge to bring about a further simplification of its structure at the earliest date consistent with its obligations to its security holders."

Big Co-op Society Has $122,000,000 Business Volume

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of National Co-operatives, Inc., business federation for 17 purchasing cooperatives in the United States and Canada, last year made $122,000,000 worth of purchases through the federation.

Howard A. Cowden, secretary-treasurer of the federation, reported at the annual meeting the purchases showed a $19,000,000 increase over 1942. The organization serves 2,500,000 families who are member of purchasing cooperatives, Mr. Cowden said.

Al G. Rose said the federation-owned Universal Milking Machine Company at Waukesha, Wis., bought in January, 1943, for $225,000, had saved members enough in one year of operation to pay the purchase price. He added under federation management the price of the milking machine manufactured had been cut 7½ per cent.

Latest purchase by National Cooperatives, it was announced at the meeting, is a red cedar shingle mill at Vancouver, Canada, which will supply shingles to families in the member co-operatives.

I. H. Hull, Indianapolis, Ind., general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, was re-elected president. Other officers are A. J. Hayes, Superior, Wis., chairman of the board; J. L. Nolan, St. Paul, Minn., vice-president, and Mr. Cowden, Kansas City, Mo., secretary-treasurer.

Champion Paper Registers Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Champion Paper & Fibre Company of Hamilton, Ohio, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 25,507 shares of 6 per cent $100 par value cumulative preferred stock.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and W. E. Hutton Co., New York, are underwriters for the offering—an additional issue of stock presently listed on the New York and Cincinnati stock exchanges.

Proceeds will be added to working capital.

Utility to Market $18,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Oklahoma Natural Gas Co has invited investment bankers to bid on a new issue of $18,000,000 first mortgage bonds and 180,000 shares of series "A" $50 par value, preferred stock.

The bankers were asked to specify the coupon and dividend rate along with

No Part-Time Players With Local Clubs

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Urged to state the attitude of the Red Sox on the proposed part-time player plan, General Manager Eddie Collins said today: "I do not like the idea and, anyhow, no player on the Boston club is trying to hold down two jobs."

This refers, of course, to the recent announcements by Connie Mack of the Athletics and Bill DeWitt of the Browns that they were considering the use of part-time players this season. For example, Hal Wagner, one of Connie's catchers, has a job in a Riverside, N. J., war plant, and wants to play week-end home games at Shibe Park. At least one Browne has the same idea.

French Case

"A somewhat similar question came up a year ago and was frowned upon," Eddie Collins pointed out. "Remember the Larry French case? He was in the Navy and wanted to pitch occasionally for the Dodgers.

"A player must make up his mind, one way or the other," Eddie continued. "Either he is a ball player or a war worker. So long as Washington gives its O. K. to big league baseball, I see no reason why a ball player shouldn't leave his war job and return to the diamond. By doing so, he throws himself open to a 1-A classification in the draft like anybody else leaving an essential position. But if he wants to take the chance, it is his own business.

"The only player on the Red Sox undecided between war work and baseball is Louis Lucier," Collins admitted. "We are making no effort whatever to influence him. The decision is entirely his. But you can be sure that it will be one or the other—and no war job during the week and baseball on week ends."

John Quinn at Braves Field, speaking for his dad, who is in Wallingford, Conn., had this to say: "Dad has never talked directly about part-time players that I remember. But judging by what I have heard from time to time, I'd say that he wouldn't stand for it in connection with the Braves. His attitude, I'm sure, is the same as that of Ed Barrow of the Yankees. Either a player should play ball, or do war work. You can't do a good job in both places.

"However, the idea doesn't interest the Braves anyhow, because we have no men seeking that sort of an arrangement."

Meanwhile, the Braves and Sox continue their conditioning drills indoors. Bob Coleman of the Braves learned yesterday that his shortstop, blond Bill Wietelmann, may be lost for a few days. Bill is having difficulty with one of his eyes. But you can be sure that the Evansville boy will be ready when the season opens at the Polo Grounds.

Coleman has been working an infield of Kirby Farrell at first, Ben Geraghty at second, Mike Sabena at third and Wietelmann at short, in the Choate School cage, if that means anything at this early stage of the training season.

⁂

Briefs . . . Jim Tobin and Al Javery will be Coleman's heavy duty pitchers this year, although not necessarily in that order . . . It begins to look as if the Braves will leave Wallingford without a single day of outdoor work . . . Coleman saw young Bill Marshall leave for his Lowell home yesterday for his pre-induction physical . . . The kid is a slim yet promising southpaw pitcher . . . The Andrews case has suddenly quieted, which is as it should be.

⁂

Jack Barry of Wakefield and the Casey Club of the Park Department League has joined the Red Sox squad at Tufts . . . He has a medical discharge from the Navy, hit well over .400 last summer and, if he impresses Joe Cronin, will be shipped to Scranton . . . Pinky Woods is throwing hard and may be ahead of the other pitchers next month . . . Dick and Buddy Shellenback worked out yesterday, as did Larry Webber, who has pitched and caught considerable batting practice for the Sox in the past . . . Webber works at the Navy Yard . . . No sign of Yank Terry, but he should arrive today.

Big Four Ready For Semifinals In Court Event

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—It will be De Paul vs Oklahoma Aggies and Kentucky vs St. John's in the semifinals of the national invitation basketball tourney at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

A crowd of 16,273 turned out at the Garden last night and watched the Aggies sweep aside Canisius of Buffalo, 43 to 29, and Kentucky overcame a stubborn Utah quintet, 46-38, to gain their places in the round of four. In their quarter-final games last week De Paul whipped Muhlenberg, 68-45, and St. John's tripped Bowling Green, 44-40.

The Aggies were held even by Canisius for the first 15 minutes, but after that big Bob Kurland and Floyd Burdette took charge and the Aggies gradually pulled away, at one time holding a 30-14 advantage. Kurland and Burdette together collected 31 points.

Little-known Utah surprised by holding favored Kentucky to a 24-24 first half tie and yielding only in the closing minutes to the greater experience of the Kentucky boys, beaten only once in 19 starts. Jack Parkinson, with 20 points, and Bob Brannum, with 11, all in the second half, were the big guns for Kentucky. Arnold Ferrin and Herb Wilkinson, with 13 and 15, respectively, sparked the Utes.

Ready for the Falcons

Defenseman Guy Labrie

As the Boston Olympics continue their United States Amateur Hockey Association play-offs against Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden tonight, Guy Labrie will start at defense with Ty Andersen. Labrie is back with the 'Pics after playing 15 games this winter with the Bruins.

Harrison Set For Final 18 At Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 21 (AP)—Sergeant Dutch Harrison of the Army Air Forces Special Service Branch started out today to complete a five-day mission of creating good will for the AAF and to win for himself top money in the $10,000 Charlotte open golf tournament.

By his handsome conduct on the course, the mild-mannered soldier from Greensboro, N. C., won the solid support of greenside fans. But he was a little miffed when the galleries refused to make him the favorite after he led the field for two days.

He was enjoying a four-stroke lead at 202 as the War Bond event turned into the final 18 holes and the last day of Dutch's five-day furlough.

Harrison fired rounds of 66 and 70 the first two days, but the experts still picked Harold (Jug) McSpaden to win. They said Harrison was fortunate to stay in the running the second day on a hole-in-one and an eagle three within five holes.

Yesterday after a rain-enforced 36-hour cooling off spell, Harrison batted out another 66, over a muddy course. The Myers Park club course is half in town and half out, and the country half is a very rugged stretch of terrain. Nobody had been better than 35 on that nine and the terrible ninth hole, a par three, had been played in slightly more than ever fours. McSpaden had had a deuce and two fours there; Byron Nelson a four and two fives. So Harrison shot this exceptionally difficult side in a record 32, four under par, and topped it off with a two on No. 9, where only five birdies have been recorded in the entire tournament.

His total 202 put him four strokes ahead of McSpaden and converted the chase for the $2,000 first prize into strictly a two-man affair.

Sammy Byrd of Detroit was in third place with 210, eight shots off the pace, Craig Wood was fourth at 211, Jimmy Hines fifth at 212, and Nelson sixth at 213.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Outfielder Bob Johnson, of the Philadelphia Athletics, was traded to the Washington Senators for Outfielder Bobby Estalella and Infielder Jimmy Pofahl.

Five Years Ago

Outfielder Joe Medwick signed with St. Louis Cardinals for $19,000, and outfielder Earl Averill came to terms with the Cleveland Indians for $13,000.

Scoring Honors In A. L. Won By Tom Burlington

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Tom Burlington of Cleveland is the new champion point-scorer of the American Hockey League, but the one goal and one assist he scored last week represented the slim margin of two points which separated him from the fast-climbing Fred Hunt of Buffalo.

Burlington wound up the season with 33 goals and 49 assists for a total of 82 points. Hunt, who had been tied with Les Cunningham of Cleveland for second place, poked in four goals and participated in four assists for a total of eight points and a neat aggregate of 80. Cunningham landed in third place with a 78 for the semester.

There was no change in the standing of the three leaders for the dubious honor of having tenanted the penalty box the longest. Gordon Sherritt of Indianapolis topped that list with five minutes for the week and 115 minutes for the season. Pete Bessone of Cleveland wound up with 89 minutes and Vic Lynn of Indianapolis took third with 61 minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	33	49	82
Hunt, Buffalo	27	53	80
Cunningham, Cleveland	26	52	78
Trudel, Cleveland	29	47	76
Thurier, Buffalo	33	40	73
Bartholome, Cleveland	20	47	67
Horeck, Cleveland	34	29	63
Thibault, Buffalo	18	45	63
Thomson, Indianapolis	20	38	58
O'Neil, Hershey	20	33	53

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Unless the Army examiners find something wrong with Mel Ott (which is more than New Yorkers can do) Bruce (Fatso) Sloan likely will set a record of some sort for a fast climb to major league baseball. . . . Sloan had been playing sandlot ball for eight years when Little Rock picked him up last season and he'll probably become the Giants' regular right fielder without a halt at Jersey City, which drafted him from the Travelers. . . . Pro football men must be full of confidence when Dan Topping can offer Pete Cawthon a contract attractive enough to keep him from taking that Auburn job. Besides liking campus life, Pete was anxious to return to the South because Mrs. Cawthon is unable to move North.

⁂

Howard (Danny) Doyle, who combines pro baseball with college basketball, won't report to the Red Sox after the Oklahoma Aggies leave the Garden court tournament. He's due to report to Uncle Sam instead . . . A new chemical developed by the Hercules Powder Company is supposed to make soil waterproof and thus render baseball fields immune to the wet grounds hazard. It will be tried on the Phillies' Wilmington, Del., training grounds—which seems appropriate when you think of the tears that have been shed over the Phillies.

⁂

Sergeant Dub King, former Fort Worth, Texas, Star-Telegram sports writer who never had played a full game of basketball before going into the Army, coached the 63d Battalion team from Camp Wolters, Texas, which won the State title and lost only one game in 18. Dub thinks it was the best infantry court team in the country although he picked it from a group of only 800 soldiers. . . . Lieut. (jg) Ike Kepford, former Northwestern footballer whose group of Navy pilots uses football tactics like a "deep reverse" around a screening mountain range to trap Jap planes, argues: "Being airmen, we could probably work the double wing-back system to perfection."

Three More Teams Enter NCAA Swim

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Yale has announced that three more schools, the University of Texas, Springfield College, and Penn State, have filed entries for the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championships, to be held Friday and Saturday in the Yale Pool.

This brings the entry list to 16, and Coach Bob Kiphuth of Yale predicted that by the time the meet starts last year's total of 22 schools competing would be exceeded and that well over 100 individual contestants would participate.

Brown Honored

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 21 (AP)—For the second time within a year, Midshipman George C. Brown, Jr., 1943 All-America guard on the Navy football team, became Commander of the U. S. Naval Academy Midshipman Regiment yesterday.

Brown, who held the post last fall, will head the regimental officers until June 7. A member of the 1944 graduating class, he will be commissioned this spring.

Around The Town In Sports

Phillie Strengthened

Although the Boston Olympics defeated Philadelphia Falcons 11 times and tied them once in 13 regular-season games and have taken them once already in the U. S. A. H. A. play-offs, they may have their hands full when they meet the Falcons at the Garden tonight. Coach Redvers MacKenzie has strengthened his squad by the addition of four players from the professional Prodvidence Reds of the American League.

The new Phillie players are Connie Hill, a defenseman, and three forwards in Bill Whittet, Hal Cooper, and Frank Uniac. Although this quartet was unable to put the Reds in the American League play-offs, they do add considerable offensive power to the hitherto low-scoring Falcons. In the 14 meetings between the two clubs Falcons have scored just 16 goals while the 'Pics have run in 59.

The Olympics tonight will still be without the services of George Kelly, first line left wing, and his place alongside Wimpy Jones and Tommy Brennan will be taken by either Jerry Junkin or Joe Schmidt. Clarence Schmidt may be rested. Coach Hago Harrington's other two lines will find Russ Kopak centering for Alan Rittinger and Gordie Staseson, and Fernie Flamon doing likewise for Bob Jeremiah and Gerry Desrosiers. Allan Stanley will be the third defenseman, along with Guy Labrie and Ty Andersen with Maurice Courteau in goal.

⁂

The National Hockey League play-off get under way tonight with Toronto at Montreal and Chicago at Detroit. Sellout crowds of 12,000 in Montreal and 15,000 in the Motor City are assured. The meeting of Maple Leafs and Canadiens marks the first time since 1925, that these two clubs have crossed sticks in play-downs. Montreal is favored, inasmuch as the Flying Frenchmen dropped only two games in 10 to the Leafs, while Detroit is a heavy favorite to whip the Black Hawks, who have been unable to win on Detroit ice in 19 straight games, a stretch that dates back more than four years.

⁂

The official N. H. L. scoring list released today confirms Herbie Cain's new record of 82 points and Clint Smith's new record of 49 assists. Leading bad man of the league was Canadiens' Mike McMahon with 78 minutes in minors and majors, plus two 10-minutes misconducts. Harold Jackson of Detroit had 76 minutes and the Bruins' Pat Egan had 75.

⁂

Play-offs in the American League also get under way tonight with Hershey at Cleveland and Indianapolis at Buffalo. Both home teams are favored. Tommy Burlington of the Cleveland club, who today was announced as the league leading scorer with 82 points, is the former Atlantic City Sea Gull ace who rang up what should be a world's record of 133 points in the Eastern Hockey League several seasons ago.

⁂

The Boys' Clubs of New England are looking forward to their swimming and basketball championships, with the former due to be held Sunday, April 2, at the Harvard Pool and the latter scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, April 1-2, at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym. Wanskuck Boys' Club of Providence appears to have the edge among the natators, while Bunker Hill has been named favorite among the quintets.

⁂

Briefs: Bill Stewart, the National League umpire and former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks when they won the Stanley Cup in 1938, will be the speaker at Thursday's regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine. He will talk on baseball . . . Yesterday's heavy snowfall caused the postponement until tonight of the second trial elimination round of the New England boxing championships at the Arena . . . The Somerville Boosters Club will hold a rally for the Somerville basketball team at the high school auditorium tomorrow night. Proceeds from the affair will be added to the fund being raised to reward the State champions with an Easter trip.

⁂

Latest major league roster to arrive in this office is that of the Philadelphia Blue Jays. Since last season 17 new players have been added . . . And in golf the Pontoosuc Lake Country Club of Pittsfield announces a special wartime rate of $10 per person for the season, with membership to be limited to 250. Only residents of Pittsfield will be eligible for membership, and the offer is good until April 23. G. C.

Navy to Play Red Sox

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 21 (AP)—Navy will open its 21-game 1944 baseball schedule with an exhibition game April 3 with the Boston Red Sox of the American League, the Naval Academy Athletic Office has announced.

The Academy squad also will play an exhibition game with the Baltimore Orioles of the International League April 18.

The only Middie game away from home will be with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia May 13.

Marshall Notified

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 21 (AP)—Max Marshall, Cincinnati Reds outfielder who hit .236 last year, received notice yesterday to report to his draft board in Randolph, Iowa, March 28, for his pre-induction examination. Marshall is married and the father of four children.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Corka

"So what if it IS Spring?"

In Lighter Vein

Camouflage

There's a substantial family out at Westchester which has always been proud of its international ramifications. Among the ancestral portraits is that of a great-uncle who was a General von somebody under Bismarck. During the first World War, the portrait was interned in the attic, but this time they decided that something more drastic would have to be done. Accordingly, a portrait painter was called in to paint out Uncle Wilhelm's uniform and substitute white tie and tails. The old boy looks fine, we're told.—The New Yorker.

Maturity

Interesting comment on our ambitious new education plans comes from a man who overheard a conversation between a senior fitter and his fourteen-year-old new apprentice in an engineering shop.

"What do you do with your spare time, sonny?" asked the man, who seemed favorably impressed by the lad's intelligence. "Do you read any books—or have you a hobby?"

The boy hesitated. "Well," he admitted at last, "I used to read a bit before I grew up."—Answers.

Resemblance

Then there's the story about the doughboy who looked disgustedly at the paper thin slices of bread served in mess hall, then asked the cook's assistant, "Did you cut this bread?" "Sure," snapped the man on the pan, "Why?" "I just wanted to be certain," said the soldier. "Now we can shuffle and deal!"—Camp Wallace (Texas) Trainer.

Brevities

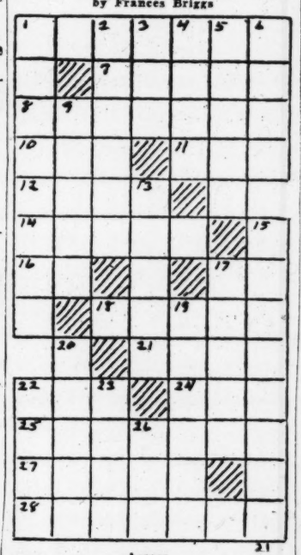
There are pitiful stories of the plight of Florida tourists who are finding it hard to get home. We hear that the Gripsholm may send down for a load or two of refugees. —Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Washington now plans a lend-lease shipment to Russia of 36,000,000 pounds of over-age butter. Thus our bonds of unity with this formidable ally become stronger right along.—Detroit News.

The two-toned shoe is coming back, and it's understood there will be one for each foot.—Indianapolis News.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is surname of the family in "Watch on the Rhine"?
7—"Intreat me not to leave thee," etc., was addressed to whom?
8—What are the vast level plains of Siberia without forests?
10—Sailor.
11—Before.
12—What was name of Jason's ship?
14—What South American rodent has webbed hind feet?
16—High school (abbr.).
17—French article.
18—What name is given to a bear?
21—Who is in love with Fenton in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
22—Slight taste.
24—Choptank River rises in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
25—Who is wife of Antigonus in "Winter's Tale"?
27—What was first name of Rubinstein, pianist and composer?
28—A ragamuffin might be clothed in what?

Down

1—What does Groucho Marx paint on upper lip for a movie scene?
2—Synonym for vigor.
3—To take up a liquid with the tongue.
4—What is an easy, swinging gait, faster than a walk, as of a horse?
5—What is an abrasive used for cutting and polishing gems?
6—To mount upward.
9—What aroids grow in the Pacific Islands?
13—What is a drama wholly or mostly sung?
15—What king was one of leaders in siege of Troy?
17—What kind of cloth did Old Mother Hubbard wish to buy for her dog?
19—Who is the water nymph of Fouque's romantic tale?
20—Who was a goddess of the hunt?
22—What is a kind of short cloth or leather gaiter?
23—What is a careful stroke made by golfers to play a ball into the hole?
26—Fortune.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

That which is good to be done, cannot be done too soon; and if it is neglected to be done early, it will frequently happen that it will not be done at all.—Bishop Mant

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ventilation Was Provided for the Holland Tunnel?

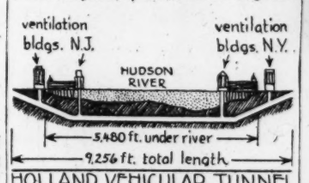
The total length of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River is 9,250 feet, of which more than a mile is under the waters of the river. In the course of its construction, 500,000 cubic yards were excavated, and 130,000 cubic yards of concrete used.

Huge as was the problem of boring these twin tunnels, it was eclipsed by the problem posed by the matter of ventilation.

The earlier European tunnels, none of which approached the length of the Holland tunnel, were ventilated by a natural draft which swept through the bore. A similar solution for the Holland tunnel was out of the question.

The possibility that as many as 3,800 motor vehicles at a time might be pouring noxious exhaust fumes into the tubes posed a problem which the engineers had to overcome.

Back in 1924, when the bores were completed, very little information on tunnel ventilation was available. To provide the necessary data, exhaustive experiments were conducted at the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, at Yale University, and at the University of Illinois.



HOLLAND VEHICULAR TUNNEL
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It was discovered that to clear the Holland tunnel of carbon monoxide gas a draft from end to end would require a near-hurricane of more than 70 miles an hour velocity. So, instead, a special system of ventilation was devised, based on data obtained by tests, experiments, and research.

A duct beneath the roadway carried a miniature gale of fresh air. Above the ceiling was another duct. Through this the polluted air was conducted and sucked out of the tunnel. At the tunnel ends were ventilation buildings, two in New York and two in New Jersey.

Eighty-four blower fans provided fresh air, entering through slats in the ventilation buildings, while the impure air was sucked out through high towers on the roofs of the ventilation buildings.

By this system, fresh air entered the Holland tunnel at a rate of 3,761,000 cubic feet a minute, changing the air in the tunnel more than 40 times an hour, no small engineering feat.

—W. P. Keasbey

Chapeaux—Navy Style

Official United States Coast Guard Photos

(1) This pert Frankenstein model is styled to defy wintry ocean blasts and combines a foul weather mask and GI watch cap. A nifty ensemble that's alarming to the onlooker but very practical to the wearer. (2) For the best effect this sky scanner's foul weather hat is worn stern forward. This model may be worn with a beard. (3) Considered a crewman's choice for battle action is the coal-scuttle-type helmet, especially when bomb fragments are rattling on the deck. (4) In the best Coast Guard circles this chic number may be called a "Cumfy Wumphy" or "Boogy Man" creation. It features a woolen helmet and goggles and is guaranteed to frighten sharks or Nazis. Now that you have glimpsed these dainty models we'll have to admit that they'll be worn only in the Easter parade—across the Atlantic. Coast Guardmen favor them on the convoy patrol.

Daily Anecdote

Precious Manuscript

George Eliot prized her own manuscripts very highly, and no publisher was ever permitted to have one very long in his possession without being cautioned by the author to take extremely good care of it.

Her publisher was to return the manuscript of "Daniel Deronda," and she begged him not to send it by mail, for "it might get lost."

Mr. Blackwood assured her he would send it to her by his own footman.

"Oh, don't!" the author protested. "He might stop at a public house and forget it."

The publisher explained that the footman was a total abstainer and a man of very high character, but this did not reassure her.

"If he is the sort of careful, chivalrous man you describe," she said, "he is just the kind of person that would stop and help at a fire!"

The next day the publisher dispatched the manuscript to the troubled author by the most trusted messenger he could find—his own wife!

Arithmetic

"I have five sons," said Farmer Ben,
"Each son one sister, but no more;
So if you think that I have ten
Young ones, you over-count by four."

R. P. A.

NEWS ITEM—WINTER BLANKETED THE NORTHEAST REGION WITH 8 TO 12 INCHES OF SNOW ON THE FIRST DAY OF SPRING.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Slang Intended*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Getting the Bird*

By The Hagers

Young Joey Kangaroo clung tight,
And seemed to like his homeward flight.

"I wish that kangaroos had wings;
A trip's no fun by hops and springs."

"Ha ha! Ha ha! He he! Ho ho!"
A raucous laugh came from below.

"That's Kookaburra you just heard.
He's called the laughing-jackass bird!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Balkan Break?

Cheering over Hungary is premature. Reports of German occupation appear to be valid. It is possible that the reports of Hungarian resistance will prove accurate. But it is far too soon to assume that these developments mean a general break-up of Nazi-controlled Europe that will produce an early Allied victory.

Hungary may easily be a signal for German occupation of Rumania and possibly Bulgaria. And occupation is likely to mean more effective opposition to the United Nations. It does make the Germans trouble. It takes men and material, although these are likely to be not of first-grade, combat quality. It does disclose the failure of the Nazis to gain even partially voluntary co-operation from their satellites, and in so far as there is fighting it entails military difficulties and political bitterness.

Memories of the last war, when the German citadel crumbled first on the Balkan side are likely to be misleading. The Allies have no such invasion force now in the Balkans as that which pushed up from Saloniki. Visions of widespread revolt aided by the Allies are at present wishful thinking. With air transport it may prove possible to drop arms and even commandos into the Balkans. But until the Russians drive another hundred miles west the Balkan peoples can look for little on-the-ground support.

It is much easier for those outside to hope that imprisoned peoples will throw off Hitler shackles than for those inside to do it. It is much easier to ask them to revolt—as the Allies asked the Italians—than it is to give them effective help—as Britain and America have learned in Italy. So far as we can see today, German occupation of Hungary is a Nazi coup. It enlarges the borders of the European concentration camp. It entails extra care and extra risk but it may also facilitate more drastic drafting of manpower and materials. It stiffens a soft spot in the rear as the German war machine turns to meet the Second Front.

It is too soon to cheer. It is too easy to forget the problems of unsupported revolt. But the long-range picture holds the hope of effective Allied help. Let the Red Army keep up its present pace until summer, let the Second Front drain Hitler's reserves out of the Balkans and Allied air power furnish aid. Then something like the Yugoslav revolt can develop in half a dozen spots.

Simpler Taxes

Secretary Morgenthau refers to the new income-tax simplification plan as "well-conceived and intelligently planned." That is a reasonable assessment, but the Secretary is overgenerous in giving all the praise to the House Ways and Means Committee.

For in broad policy, the simplification plan finally adopted is very much the simplification that the Treasury proposed last October. It was a plan, taken together with the Treasury's scheme for higher taxes, that was coldly spurned.

At the time the Treasury plan was submitted, this newspaper approved the general idea, but suggested that the changes of impact of taxation—taking more from the higher brackets and even excusing some 9,000,000 lower-bracket people from direct Federal taxes entirely—had unfortunate political connotations.

It made it appear the Treasury was playing a sort of Robin Hood's game of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, and playing it rather baldly in an election year.

What the Ways and Means Committee has done is simply to lower the normal tax rate of 3 per cent and to apply it down to former Victory Tax levels. It will require some actual experience before it can be finally known whether the tax burden at this lower level reaches the same people and collects from them about the same amount as the Victory Tax but on paper it looks like a logical solution.

It would seem the Committee has obtained some very specific promises from the Treasury regarding the forms that are to be supplied taxpayers. This is all to the good, for in the past it cannot be said that Treasury forms were models of clarity.

But what is to happen now to all the booksellers and "experts" who have made a living these past years telling the American people just what it was the Congress and the Treasury were driving at?

The way some of those Italian republicans talk about their King you'd think they were American Republicans talking about F. D. R.

Surprises in Burma

The British-Indian, Chinese-American campaign in Burma has suddenly come to life. A map is required for a clear picture of the mixed-up offensives the Allies and the Japanese have recently opened.

The British push south down the coast toward Akyab has already given the enemy more trouble than the Wavell threat last year. More spectacular are the drives into northern Burma from India and China, designed to clear the way for the Ledo road and to cut Japanese supply lines. One half-trained Chinese-American tank outfit has cleared the enemy from the Hukawng Valley. Merrill's Marauders have cut off enemy units in the jungle and American engineers have built landing strips in the wilderness.

Within the last few days Allied gliders and troop transports have landed Indian troops in areas around Myitkyina where they threaten to cut Japanese supply lines in north Burma. And now come the Japanese with a surprise drive westward—between the principal areas of Allied activity — which has already carried across the Chindwin River and approached the Indian border. Burma hardly presents a front. It has become instead the scene of several deep stabbing operations, with the Allies on the whole displaying promising enterprise but without indicating that they have sufficient forces to retake Burma before the monsoons come again.

Ripon: A Reminder

Mr. Willkie's speech in Ripon is not only a straightforward and clean-cut bid for his own delegates in the important Wisconsin primary; it is also a pointed reminder to Republicans everywhere of their party's long service to the cause of liberalism and human freedom.

Ripon is usually credited with being the birthplace of the G. O. P., and the time was 90 years ago this week. But the animating cause has a much earlier beginning in such things as the western land rushes and the race to win Kansas to the cause of abolition. As a matter of fact, Kansas was won to slavery and only the flood of land seekers from the East and abroad prevented that State—indeed, most of the West—from falling into the hands of large land and slave owners.

The farmers and lowly mechanics of America not only revolted against slavery; they revolted against an economy of concentrated wealth and restricted opportunity. In time, a leader, Abraham Lincoln, rose from among them. He preached not hate, but kindliness. He dodged no issues, kept no silence, but spoke on the issues of the day with a classic vigor and clarity unsurpassed in American political history.

And he had a platform and an issue. It was freedom, not merely physical freedom for the black man, but freedom of opinion and individual initiative.

That was the Republican beginning, and it was very good. Mr. Willkie does well to remind us of it.

Vitamin Quackery

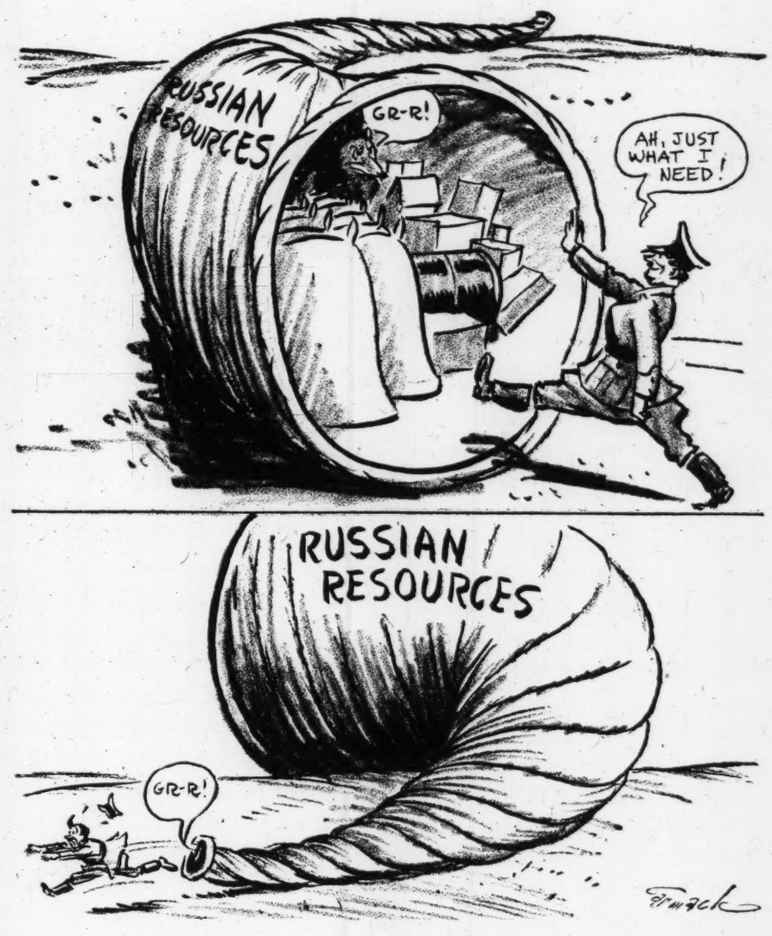
For the past year, the Federal Trade Commission has been busy issuing "cease-and-desist" orders against the sellers and advertisers of chemical, or synthetic, vitamins because of the extravagant claims made in their behalf. Some vendors had been representing that their product would prevent a long list of diseases, insure good teeth, prevent hair turning gray, improve eyesight, and cure sleeplessness and nervous troubles.

One cosmetic manufacturer even advertised that her skin cream, "so faithful in combatting age," contained vitamins which the skin would absorb.

Little of this Federal curbing of the vitamin campaigners was given much newspaper publicity. But now the New York newspaper, PM, has published a double-page exposé which debunks the "vitamin craze" in three ways: (1) It attacks the untruthful or abnormally magnified claims made for the products; (2) it charges that the public is paying grossly high prices, which the OPA already has ordered reduced; (3) it reveals the danger which lies in hypnotizing the public into believing the advertisers' claims and "doctoring themselves" with the pills.

A brief excerpt from PM's thorough presentation of March 16 is reproduced in another column on this page. It would be well if much publicity were given to the exposure of this "carnival of quackery."

Horn-of-Plenty Trouble for Hitler



Mirror of World Opinion

The Truth About Vitamins

The vitamin-conscious American consumer is being subjected to a barrage of bunk and ballyhoo that beats anything since the days of Dr. Hokum's Indian Tonic, guaranteed to cure every ailment of man from flat feet to scalp-itch.

Radio and press blurbs, drugstore window displays and mail ads daily scare him out of his wits with dire warnings of all the "hidden ills" he may be suffering and how he could get rid of them all immediately and enjoy buoyant health, popularity and sex appeal forever more by simply swallowing a vitamin-packed miracle pill once, twice or thrice a day. . . .

High-pressure promotion geniuses are letting their imaginations run riot on vitamins. . . .

As a result partly of the energetic efforts of these advertising geniuses, . . . the manufacture of synthetic vitamins has been run up during the last five years from a tiny area of drug production into a $200,000,000-a-year industry. . . .

Prof. E. V. McCollum of the Johns Hopkins Medical Center in Baltimore, a pioneer in vitamin research, last month lashed out at the commercial ballyhoo of synthetic vitamins as having "reached the disgraceful plane of the old patent-medicine days" when country-store almanacs were used as guides to diagnosis and treatment.

"The descendants of the old patent-medicine hawkers," the eminent scientist said, "are trying now to find a market for trainloads of synthetic vitamins on the same plane.

"We can no longer teach a housewife how to feed her family properly on a simple plan of presenting the few necessaries and adding that 'after eating so much of these, eat anything else you want.'

"If we make a reasonably intelligent selection of foods, we don't need any synthetic vitamins." . . .

The overselling of vitamins is harmful in another respect. It tends to make hypochondriacs of many Americans by scaring them into thinking something is wrong with them. It also tends to make some people forget that the main element in nutrition is genuine, 100 per cent farm-grown food, not synthetic vitamins packaged in pills or capsules. . . .

The vendors of vitamins should be made to hew closer to the lines of truth. — The newspaper *PM*.

Woodsheds

Many a farmer coming in from the chores these evenings with the milk pails on his arms stops a minute and lets the yellow lantern light play over the ordered tiers within his woodshed. He sees more than the fuel which means heat for the kitchen stove and the big base burner in the living room. He sees the woodlot where he cut the trees last winter, the trips with the horse sled to bring it to the backyard. He remembers the day Neighbor Brown came with his saw rig, and the hours he spent splitting the chunks.

There's a peculiarly satisfying smell about a long-used farm woodshed. Over all is the pungent, penetrating odor of the inches-deep layers of chips, bark, and débris on the floor. But a countryman's keen nose can spot the other smells: the tart, spicy aroma of hemlock and cedar, the invigorating, peppermintish tang of old apple, the heavy, cinnamon-like smell of red oak, the bland, cool odor of rock maple.

A woodshed always has a large, splintered chopping block and a hand ax for splitting kindling to start the kitchen fire quickly on a zero morning. In one corner is a pile of knotty chunks—just the thing to keep a fire overnight in the wood stove.

A woodshed is part of the warp and woof of a farm. Probably in the postwar era of increased application of the marvels of research, woodsheds will decrease. But it will be a long time before woodsheds are eliminated from the country scene—and from the memory of those who can still see and smell them.

H. S. P.

Teen-Age Does a Job

The Wide Horizon

By Josephine B. Ripley

The tide of battle has turned on more than one front in recent months. A year ago, juvenile delinquency was a dark, spreading blot, smearing community after community with its stain. Social workers, churchmen, parents, public were genuinely alarmed.

All over America there were hurried meetings, as educators, civic authorities, and settlement workers gathered their forces and mapped their campaign.

Today, there is encouraging evidence that the tide of that home-front battle has turned. It is seen in city after city where teen-age clubs have been established under adult supervision, where school children themselves, through school papers, have launched their own broadsides against delinquency, and where city governments have set up special crime-prevention agencies.

Most effective in the counterattack was the teen-age club. This idea went over big and spread from city to city. In Miami and Miami Beach, training center for thousands of servicemen where the teen-age problem was particularly difficult, five of these clubs were launched early in 1943.

These clubs were equipped with juke boxes, milk and soft-drink bars, and understanding chaperones.

They were planned and executed largely by the youngsters themselves, as evidenced by the names that they bore—"Raider's Roost," "The Hangout," "Hep-House," and "Hi-Nite Club." The clubs opened like buds all over the country.

* * *

Meanwhile, wheels began to turn in municipal government. Recreation departments began to expand their programs. From all sides came pleas that schools be developed into community centers. Park authorities began organizing young people into victory gardening groups.

In Boston, the School Committee appointed a special teacher to supervise adjustment work among the girl delinquents in the city's schools. The Police Department appointed special policemen to handle juvenile delinquency among boys, and additional policewomen to deal with the girls.

On the West Coast, California immediately expanded its Youth Correction Authority to include a special Chief for the Division of Delinquency.

In New York, the Board of Education has inaugurated a two-year educational experiment in the Harlem schools that will be decidedly worth watching. It provides for after-school and Saturday recreation facilities, additional welfare and teaching personnel, and plans for improving parent-school relationships.

Results will be checked and before-and-after comparisons drawn at the end of that time, when the Board will know definitely just how much has been accomplished and which method is most effective.

* * *

Youth forums have been conducted in some cities under the sponsorship of civic organizations or local newspapers. In fact, the active part which the young people have played in this battle against delinquency calls for more than passing notice. It may provide the key to better handling of the delinquency dilemma in the future.

United States Senators recently listened with respect and admiration to the testimony of an 18-year-old girl from Moline, Ill., who appeared before the subcommittee studying the problems of juvenile delinquency and told them how the delinquency had been practically halved in her city, largely through the activity of school children in organizing a teen-age club and conducting their own campaign against the laxness of law enforcement in their city.

All this represents heartening progress toward the solution of a long-time problem. The war has brought it to public notice and stimulated these effective countermeasures. It is to be hoped that they will not fade from the scene when the war comes to an end, but will be retained in some form, at least, as permanent peacetime safeguards.

Court Seems Likely to Stay Liberal

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The present Supreme Court, seven of whose nine members were named by President Roosevelt, is closer together on fundamentals than its immediate predecessors, and more widely divided over details. It has produced pyrotechnics recently, an instance of a personal character, and has caused astonishment by the degree of division among members, so many of whom were chosen by one President.

The Supreme Court is going to stay in the limelight for some time to come. The far-range prospect is that it will retain its so-called liberalism of constitutional approach in years when its co-ordinate branches of government have turned conservative. And in the immediate future, excitement may be in store. Many big cases are piled up for decision, the largest number in years. The dissents are apt to continue.

Dissents have doubled since 1937, when Mr. Roosevelt named his first member, compared to the six years before. The important point is that the court is not so deeply riven as it was in the old days. There was no basis of compromise between judicial conservatives like McReynolds and Butler on the one hand and liberals like Holmes, Brandeis, and Cardozo on the other, when they came to a certain type of economic and/or States' rights case. The Brandeis-Holmes philosophy, long a minority, finally has captured the court. Today's differences are more numerous but they are more superficial.

In terms of personalities, the most conspicuous grouping centers around Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, and Frank Murphy. They are often found voting together in a so-called "liberal" wing, which means sympathy to wide Federal power, freedom to State experimentation, and support to the constitutionality of advanced social and economic proposals. If Congress, in its wisdom, has passed a law, they are inclined, to use layman's language, to give it the benefit of the doubt.

The latest member of the court, Wiley B. Rutledge, is inclined to line up with them.

When they are joined by Chief Justice Stone they have a majority.

On what has come to be called, for want of a better phrase, the "conservative" wing, are Owen J. Roberts, often allied with Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed, and Robert H. Jackson.

These classifications would be much more satisfactory for the commentators, however, if the Justices would only stick to their compartments. They don't. It is true that Mr. Justice Roberts in a split is almost always on the other side from Justices Black and Douglas. But the others vary widely. The Chief Justice is an extreme "liberal" in any civil rights case. He stood solitary and alone in his original dissent to the opinion compelling Jehovah's Witnesses children to salute the flag. Ultimately, his views prevailed and the court reversed itself.

Mr. Justice Black injected a personal note in an opinion, joined in by Mr. Justice Murphy in January, when he singled out Mr. Justice Frankfurter by name and charged him with presenting "what is patently a wholly gratuitous assertion as to constitutional law." Observers were startled by the language. It hinted at a large head of steam gathered in the cloistered chambers of the court. Frankfurter was charged with injecting personal views on "morals" and "ethics" into a patent law case. Many observers felt the recrimination transcended normal judicial politeness.

Later, Mr. Justice Roberts, in a dissent joined by Frankfurter, criticized the alleged tendency of the majority to reverse itself. But this charge was couched in impersonal language. The court was told sharply that the tendency to "disregard precedents . . . has become so strong as . . . to shake confidence in the consistency of decision and leave the courts below on an uncharted sea of doubt and difficulty."

Justices Frankfurter and Black sit close together on the high bench, incidentally, and seem on cordial personal terms.

Separate opinions are virtually unique to common-law countries. Switzerland alone, on the Continent, permits individual judicial views to be known.

But in America, court dissents were praised by Attorney General Biddle a few years ago, as "the abiding indication of the sensitivity and the independence of the judicial process."

The World Will Want to Work

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

GOLDEN GATE IN '48
BREAD LINE IN '49

That is a sign painted by Marine anti-aircraft gunners stationed on Tarawa atoll, and it is one way of putting the biggest problem that faces the United States. For the provision of employment after the war will certainly be the key to internal stability, to growth, and to the kind of contribution the United States is able to make to the progress of the rest of the world.

It is already apparent that when the fighting job is over, first in Europe and then in Asia, the United States will have on its hands a tremendous productive capacity. There will be, goodness knows, many things that Americans will want to consume. But a very extensive reconversion program will have to take place, and it will be necessary for the consumer to have and to retain adequate purchasing power. What Americans will be able to consume among themselves will, however, be only a tiny portion of the world's real need. For the entire world will manifest an appetite and a sheer lack such as has never before been seen.

A small indication of the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the world can be found in reports from Italy. These studies and statistics have not been released for publication, but they are understood to show a destruction which leaves a land reduced to the level of the Middle Ages. Every factory in Southern Italy, every bridge, virtually every facility has been damaged and most of them destroyed. It may be expected that a similar devastation will follow the German armies in their path of retreat at every point.

"Devil's Troika" was what the Russians called the device by means of which the Germans ripped by the railroads behind them as they retreated. And it is a "Devil's Troika" that is sweeping across Europe and Asia. Already we know vividly what happened to the Russian industrial areas and farming villages, and the same consequences face nine-tenths of Continental Europe west of the Dnieper. Similarly, the Japanese retreat from the once-rich Indies, and the improved Philippines, not to mention the cities and provinces of China, will probably turn into a path of destruction.

All these things will need to be rebuilt. It will be as if an earthquake had swept across perhaps three-quarters of those parts of the earth's surface where men have been most busy and productive in recent centuries. And after earthquakes, men rebuild. Seldom, however, has destruction in any area been so complete, and never has it been so extensive.

With all this work to do, will there be any need for the slogan "Bread Line in '49"—in the United States or anywhere else? Certainly not, if men have capacity and willingness to arrange their affairs co-operatively. It is not that the United States should be called upon to drain its own resources or productive capacity. There will be resources and willing hands elsewhere, but they will need help along the way. They will need an opportunity of giving something in exchange for all they must have. And with these vast needs, the incentive for world trade ought to be greater than it has ever been.

By and large, great physical catastrophes in history have not been unmixed tragedies. Beauty has sprung out of ashes more than once, and what is more, good hard work has produced national thrift, energy, productiveness, and a sounder economy. So it ought to be in the whole world.

The United States will hold an important key to unlock this new era of opportunity and productive work. It will have to accept the principle that other nations and peoples must be permitted to do something for us in return, and the only things they can furnish are what they have. Thus, if America is to provide machine tools or engineering talent or finished products for these vast areas-in-the-rebuilding, it will have to accept raw materials in return.

There are, actually, plenty of such raw materials that the United States will need and does not have in sufficient quantity. But there are also lobbies and special interests trying to protect monopolies or prices on competitive products. Their influence will have to be faced and mastered.

More and more it appears that the American postwar problem will be an economic one: set in a political climate. To cope with this climate is 1944's task, parallel with and as vital as the job of winning the war.

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Nazi Invasion of Bulgaria Reported; Russians Nearing Rumanian Border; Hull Bares Foreign Policy to Senators

FCC Radio Move Backed; Shipyard Earnings Zoom; British Query Soviet Tie

The World's Day—March 22, 1944

Boston: FCC Radio 'Clean-Up' Called Proper

The Federal Communications Commission's interest in foreign-language programs and radiocasters in Boston, which led to "cleaning house" on Station WCOP, was entirely proper and well within FCC powers, Charles R. Denny, General Counsel for the FCC, said today before the Lea Subcommittee of the House, which is continuing its comprehensive examination of the FCC. [Page 2.]

Strike of 200 bus drivers, which had tied up the Boston & Maine Transportation Company's service in a dozen Northern New England communities since midnight, was called off at noon today, the U. S. Department of Labor announced.

Industrial renaissance of New England is now in progress, produced by war expansion of manufacturing bringing in new men and methods, Henry P. Kendall told first regional conference designed to maintain postwar industry at high level of production and employment today. [Page 2.]

Increase of local postal rates from 2 cents to 3 cents after Sunday will yield an added $1,800,000 annually in the Boston Postal District of 25 cities and towns alone, estimates Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Washington: Shipyard Operators Disclose Fees

Bringing nearly 10 times their private capital investment, 19 companies operating shipyards which cost the government a total of $371,960,113 and in which the operators had invested $22,879,276, will earn a minimum of $228,234,832 in fees under existing contracts, according to testimony before the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee. As of last Nov. 30, $174,944,051 had been earned.

Coal will be distributed next winter without coupon rationing unless an unforeseen emergency arises, it was decided by the War Production Board, supporting Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes. [Page 3.]

The Congress of Industrial Organizations will hold a conference in Washington April 6 and 7 to decide whether to form a new national veterans' organization or to have the union's 1,000,000 members in the armed services eventually join an existing veterans' group, it was announced in New York by Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O. Vice-President.

In Europe: British Question Soviet-Italy Tie

The British Government "was not consulted beforehand" in the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio Government in Italy and is asking Moscow why, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons.

The set-up for administering French territory after liberation is "now under examination by the British Government and the United States Government," the British House of Commons was informed.

Destruction of the Vichy regime was promised by the United States Government, while the State Department charged reports of American intentions to collaborate with Vichy officials as "false on their face" and "evidently inspired."

A fresh eruption of Vesuvius brought destruction to another Italian town, as the first fingers of burning lava swept aside the houses of Cercola. San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma fell before the eruption of March 21.

Another coal strike took 14,000 miners from Southern Yorkshire mines in England, the disagreement again being over special pay allowances, and not the regular rates. Special allowances are now in the process of adjustment.

Three spies in Switzerland have been sentenced to execution by a Swiss military tribunal. Nineteen others were given prison terms in the round-up of an extensive spy organization.

National: Ship Honors Confederate Major General

The Liberty Ship Samuel G. French, named to honor a major-general of the Confederacy, was launched at the J. A. Jones yard, Panama City, Fla., sponsored by Miss Ada French, a granddaughter of the general. A great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Riley, served as co-sponsor.

Three concrete ships were launched at McCloskey & Co. yard, Tampa, Fla., named the Robert Whitman Lesley, the Erwin Thacher, and the C. W. Pasley, respectively.

"Regardless of objections by employers or unions," 1,000 Florida shipyard workers are being inducted monthly, said Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, State Selective Service Director, in St. Augustine.

Australia: Air Service to U. S. to Open Soon

Australian air service to the United States will open immediately, according to Ansett Airways, Ltd., which has announced its intention of starting a trans-Pacific line immediately. "We cannot afford to be left behind in the race with America," declared R. M. Ansett, Chairman of the Company.

Orient: Tojo Says Military Position Grave

Japan's military position in the past few months has become grave, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet. He said the Empire is now facing battles which will decide its fate.

Willkie Assails G. O. P. Rivals Who Won't Debate Issues

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOWOC, Wis., March 22—Laying aside formal speeches and prepared manuscripts, Wendell L. Willkie is beginning to draw a well-defined—and perhaps a telling—issue between himself and the other Republican entrants for the 1944 presidential nomination.

It is: Can G. O. P. voters in Wisconsin or any other state safely accept a presidential nominee who will not admit his candidacy or who is either unwilling or unavailable to state where he stands on the vital questions of this crisis-election?

This is an issue which bears directly on the Republican picture throughout the country and which, if it takes hold, as Mr. Willkie is giving it a vigorous chance to take hold, may well determine not only the outcome of the primary in Wisconsin, but also the outcome of the convention in Chicago in June.

That Mr. Willkie intends to carry this issue elsewhere in the country is evidenced by the addition of Maryland last night to the states in which he is engaging in primary contests. In a statement today he urged "announced and unannounced" candidates for the Republican Presidential nomina-

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Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

S O S Call Is Sent Out By Red Cross

War fund $602,710 short of its goal with end of drive in Boston area only a few hours away.

At noon today, with only 12 hours left until Greater Boston's Red Cross War Fund drive would be over, $602,710 still remained to be collected before the drive could be considered a complete success.

Of the $3,367,000 quota, 18 per cent still had not been contributed. A total of $2,764,289 in gifts has been recorded thus far.

As the hour approached for the final Red Cross dinner scheduled for tonight at the Hotel Statler, solicitors were making desperate last-minute efforts to whittle down the shortage of several hundred thousand dollars.

Charles F. Rowley, General Fund Chairman, said: "Boston, which has given so many of its sons to the service, finds itself in the strange situation today of being listed as unwilling to assume its proper share of the burden to assure those men of the vital Red Cross services they so often need."

Mr. Rowley predicted that when word of "Boston's failure to make its quota reaches Boston men on battlefronts it will do more to shatter their morale than anything the enemy can devise."

He added that while many Bostonians hoped that War Fund officials were deliberately holding back on figures of the drive progress, believing that a last-minute reserve sum would be announced that would send the drive over the top, "the facts of the case are that we haven't held back a dime."

Mr. Rowley stressed again that those who have not yet pledged or contributed or those who can contribute again should do so by calling Red Cross headquarters at Liberty 2380 at once or mailing a pledge to fund headquarters, 10 Post Office Square.

Clearly disappointed with prospects of the drive's failure, sailors at the Naval Radio Training School in Boston took up a collection yesterday and netted a $100 contribution for the Red Cross. Their commanding officer, who spoke of their disappointment, said many gave their last cent.

Meanwhile, the wife of a prisoner of war and the mother of another, registering their disappointment to Red Cross headquarters, sent in letters from their imprisoned relatives to demonstrate how the Red Cross was meeting their needs in the prison camps.

"My health is good, and we eat well, for we get packages from the Red Cross every week," wrote Private Norton Leff to his wife in Roxbury from a Nazi prison camp.

Another letter, contributed by Mrs. John Maclay of Mattapan, and written from Germany by her son, Staff Sergeant John L. Maclay who had been shot down as a tail gunner on a Flying Fortress, said, "I am getting along fine, thanks to the Red Cross! Don't worry about my health or clothing. . . . God has been good to me."

Gettysburg Address Copy to Illinois

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Vernon L. Nickell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has delivered to the Harris Trust Company a check for $60,000, and received in return the Keyes copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, which was purchased for Illinois by the State's school children.

Held as part of the estate of a collector who 15 years ago paid $150,000 for it, the document was sold for the lower figure to Illinois at the heirs' suggestion.

The Keyes copy of the address was written by Lincoln to be sold for soldier relief at the New York Sanitary Fair. United States Senator Keyes of New Hampshire bought it, later sold it to a New York collector who in turn sold it to the Chicagoan whose estate is being handled by the trust company.

Secretary makes two moves in day to allay attacks, Republicans called to parley.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made his second move in 24 hours to allay criticism of United States foreign policy when he appeared unexpectedly for two hours before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning.

Only last night, Mr. Hull published a 17-point recapitulation of Administration policy, reaffirming support of the Atlantic Charter and the general policies arrived at at Moscow and Teheran.

Mr. Hull said today he had given the Senate Committee "a general review" of foreign affairs.

Neither Mr. Hull nor the Committee would go into details.

"It was a general picture bringing us up to date with developments all over the world," Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, said. Mr. Hull appeared at the Committee's invitation.

Parley with Republicans

Mr. Hull has called a meeting at the State Department March 24 with two dozen Republican Congressmen who hitherto have supported his program but who recently signed a joint memorandum asking searching questions on specific foreign issues.

The Republican group includes Representatives Clare Boothe Luce and Ranulf Compton of Connecticut, Robert Hale of Maine, Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, Walt Horan and Hal Holmes of Washington, Harris Ellsworth of Oregon, and Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, it is understood.

Commenting on Mr. Hull's 17-point statement of last night, Chairman Connally observed that it was "just a digest of things said over the years" and that it contained "nothing new."

The Senate Committee intends to keep in contact with the State Department, Senator Connally

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Monitor Reports on the Balkans

Why Hungary Was Seized

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—Since Hitler now realizes that not the so-called "Fortress of Europe," but the fortress of the Reich itself is seriously threatened by the Russians, none can doubt that he will extend his policy toward Hungary throughout the Balkans as the Reich defense schemes demand.

The German's won't hesitate to carry out military arrangements deemed essential from this standpoint, particularly in Rumania and Bulgaria, momentarily the most forward eastern bastions of the fortress of the Reich.

Area of Maneuver

Control of Hungary was essential in order to secure a broad area in which to maneuver behind the line, and Rumania must be defended at all costs, otherwise the Lower Danube valley will be lost as well as Germany's main source of oil.

Today's position is in marked contrast to that of 15 months ago. Whereas then the German-Russian struggle was for the Volga River, now it is for the Danube with the roles of attacker and defender reversed.

Precautionary Action

The Germans won't hesitate to take what is generally called widespread precautionary measures wherever necessary, being governed only by their reserves of troops and materials, and upon their estimation of local resistance as to whether it will be full-scale occupation on the Hungarian model or mere control of essential posts.

Such posts, remembering Nazi tactics, won't be simply military, but will include all organs of propaganda such as the radio and press.

Germany's intentions are clear. A Berlin broadcast last night which was intended for South-

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Premier of Hungary Reported Arrested

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Nicholas Kallay of Hungary has been arrested by the Nazis in Budapest, according to reports broadcast in German by a clandestine radio station.

The station also said Premier Ion Antonescu and Deputy Premier Mihai Antonescu of Rumania had been summoned to Hitler's headquarters. A similar summons to Regent Nicholas Horthy and other high-ranking Hungarian officials preceded the occupation of Hungary by German troops.

The radiocast said Hitler also was considering issuing a summons to Prince Cyril of Bulgaria.

Other Satellites: Are They Next?

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 22—Germany may soon have to apply to Bulgaria, Slovakia, and its remaining Balkan satellite areas the same spine-stiffening treatment now being meted out to Hungary, according to reliable information reaching here.

The rapid Russian advance into the Balkans, plus anticipated heavier Allied air raids on Bulgaria are expected to render the satellite regimes steadily more unwilling and more lethargic in complying with Nazi demands for a total war mobilization of troops and for a militarization of transport facilities.

[The Associated Press quoted the Turkish Radio as saying that Hitler soon would place all three Balkan satellite countries—Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—under one command. The Turkish

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

What Nazi Move Means in War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler has posted his guards and mounted his "Fortress" garrison for the great battle.

With Hungary firmly under German military controlled, Rumania reported being entered by several German divisons, and Bulgarian communications already in the hands of the Wehrmacht the picture is obvious and complete.

The Balkans were a part of the Fortress. It wasn't necessary to garrison them when the fighting was far away. The threat of German force was enough to induce "collaboration" with Germany. But the siege lines are approaching the Fortress walls on all sides now. The garrison must be mounted for the assault is coming at almost any time.

Medieval Analogy

The German armies which overran Hungary and which will probably push on south through Rumania and Bulgaria to seize all power from the local satellites were just that—the final guard mount throughout the Fortress. The medieval analogy is complete down to the last detail.

Like the marauders of mythology the Germans are coming back from their raids now, being driven back by their aroused and angry victims. You can almost hear their armor clanking and thundering over the drawbridge which is ready to be hoisted as soon as the last squadron is safely over. As they come in they are posted to the walls. The besieged are as ready for what comes as the attackers.

Never Had Free Choice

The swiftness and efficiency of the Balkan occupation makes a mockery of the recent peace gestures which have been bubbling out of Bucharest and Sofia. While the intriguing opportunists of those Capitals hatched their little plots for escaping from the Nazi toils at the last moment Hitler was completing his plans for taking them over.

They never had a free choice. One set of circumstances might have given them an opportunity to get out of the Axis ranks. If an Allied offensive had been launched in the Balkans in late 1943 or during the past winter the countries of the Balkans could have elected to shift their allegiance when it could have helped the Allied cause.

But a Balkan campaign was finally and decisively rejected at the Teheran conference on the ground that it would detract too much from the preparations for the Channel invasion.

Opportunity for Revolt

There was still some slight hope that the Balkan countries would themselves revolt during the winter. It will be recalled that a certain "high official," later named as Gen. George C. Marshall, charged that the threatened railroad strike had lost the Allies a great opportunity. The opportunity was not defined publicly at that time, but no purpose is any longer served by holding it back. The opportunity was such a revolt in the Balkans which was then regarded as a serious possibility. It did not come, whether because of false interpretation in the Balkans of the railroad strike or not.

Now the play is finished. The

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

1,000 American planes raid German Capital; Marines make landing on St. Matthias Isles.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Russians continued their westward drive, entering Lwow Province in Old Poland and coming within 30 miles of Rumania's Pruth River frontier, German troop movements in Hungary and the Balkans remained obscure.

Turkish and other neutral reports that Hitler's forces were proceeding from Hungary into Bulgaria and that the Bulgarian Cabinet had met to consider something in the nature of an ultimatum, still awaited confirmation. All Berlin said was that military occupation of the entire Balkan area "might be proposed."

Stockholm radioed that fighting between Hungarian and Rumanian troops was proceeding on the Hungarian-Rumanian border, while the Hungarian news agency reported Russian planes flying over Eastern and Southern Hungary, without dropping bombs.

Meanwhile, the Russians pushed ahead. Their bridgehead across the Dniester was extended from 30 to 50 miles. Pervomaisk, on the Bug, 115 miles above Odessa, was captured, while General Malinovsky continued pressure against the Black Sea port of Nikolaev, which already is encircled on three land sides.

The effective way in which the Russian advance has severed the Southern German armies from their comrades in White Russia and the north would appear to make it necessary for Hitler to control the Balkans, if only to secure the safe withdrawal of his armies in the Ukraine through the Balkans.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 American planes, up to 750 of them heavy bombers, ranged out to Berlin again today, dropping some 1,500 tons. It was the first visit to the Capital since March 9. The raid followed closely on an RAF night attack on Western Germany.

In the Pacific, announcement has been made of the March 20 landing of American Marines in the St. Matthias Islands, guarding the Japanese entrance to the two bases of Kavieng and Rabaul. The landing on Emirau was made at dawn in a tropical downpour and without any serious opposition. In fact, most of the Japanese had departed a couple of months before.

On the 40 square miles of Emirau the Allies have good level ground for an airstrip to carry heavy bombers and Commodore Riefsnider's men have brought not only those bases, but the main Japanese base of Truk, within easy range.

Some 50,000 Japanese marooned at Rabaul and Kavieng now have little prospect of getting safely away.

In Burma, Japanese forces that had attacked across the Chindwin River during the past week, appear to have advanced into the Manipur Province of India. This is the first Japanese incursion into Indian territory. Although the force is said to consist merely of patrols, the Japanese Chindwin success, with apparently greater numbers than had been supposed, is making for delay in the Allied advance in that theater.

Balkans:

Hitler Reported Invading Bulgaria

German troops, already in control in Hungary, were reported moving to extend full military occupation to Bulgaria and Rumania and the Turkish Radio expressed the view Hitler soon would place all three countries under one command "to intensify the German war effort in Southeast Europe."

Advices from neutral sources indicated the Nazi divisions were seizing strategic military and civil

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Delay on Second Front Annoys Hitler

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—No doubt many readers will think my assertion both startling and unjustifiable; but in my view Hitler is the most impatient man in Europe for the second front to start.

One strategic advantage Germany still enjoys is the possession of interior lines of communication. Even now—despite the damage done to its railways, roads, and inland waterways, by Allied bombs—Germany can still move troops from one front to another more quickly than the Allies can shift reserves around the European circumference. The speed with which German reserves were sent to oppose the Anzio landing from the south of France and from Yugoslavia is a case in point.

Russians Upset Plan

In the exploitation of this last remaining advantage lies Hitler's only hope of escaping destruction. German strategy for 1944 therefore was based on the principle of holding off Russian forces in the East until the invasion from the West had been met and defeated on the beaches.

But two things have gone wrong with Hitler's plan. The Red Army hasn't been halted—either by weather or by German resistance—and the second front hasn't yet started.

Several other annoying things have happened also. The campaign in Italy has absorbed divisions which the German General Staff would like to have employed elsewhere; and Allied success in Italy has given such en-

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Rome as Open City Hinted in Radiocast

By the Associated Press

London, March 22

The German - controlled Rome Radio today announced that the Germans would withdraw all military installations from Rome and would divert all military traffic from the City, in an effort to place responsibility for bombings entirely on the Allies.

The broadcast apparently sought to declare Rome an open city. Such unilateral declaration, of course, has no effect in international law.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, March 22—Inhabitants of the French coast directly opposite Britain have begun a trek inland.

They believe Allied action for the reconquest of France is imminent.

They are leaving their homes by the thousands voluntarily, although they resisted earlier efforts by the Nazis to dislodge them when the German fortifications were being erected. Roads leading from the coastal areas are filled with farm wagons, horses, and cattle, creating difficult problems of shelter and feed en route.

The movement thus far has been slow, but interior communities as far east as Paris are crowded with coastal town inhabitants seeking to escape the invasion.

Meanwhile, the methods which American and British forces will use in attacking Western Europe are now being discussed for the first time in German newspapers and prominence is being given to the interior front.

A plan to form rapidly in the

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General Motors Is to Spend Half Billion on Reconversion

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Disclosing plans by General Motors to spend $500,000,000 in reconverting to peacetime production, Charles E. Wilson, G. M. President, outlined to the House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning today a four-point program that he felt would ease if not eliminate any postwar depression period.

Mr. Wilson's recommendations made to the Committee in reply to a question as to what Congress could do to help businessmen plan for reconstruction included:

1. Make it possible for industry to buy bottleneck machine tools for peacetime production at the earliest moment, perhaps even now.

2. Stop the stockpiling for war production at the earliest moment compatible with military security.

3. Stop the production of military items at the first sign they are not needed.

4. Give every plant as soon as possible some reconversion percentage. Even 20 per cent will allow them to get paper work going. The hardest part of production is that first 10 or 20 per cent.

Real Secret Weapon

Completely optimistic about the future of this country, Mr. Wilson told Committee members that in Detroit the word was that America's secret weapon actually was its ability to outproduce other nations in war materials and accomplish the changeover with such startling rapidity. After all, he said, no matter how brave our men in the services are victory would be unattainable without the weapons being turned out at such unbelievable rates.

General Motors has about 465,-

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Red Cross War Fund

This Is the Final Day

The campaign is still $602,710.16 short of its goal.

The Red Cross can't make its quota without your contribution. Don't let your Red Cross down. If a solicitor has not yet seen you, send your contribution to 10 Post Office Square TODAY.

GIVE MORE! GIVE NOW!

Matthias Landing Cuts Lines to Rabaul

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINES AT EMIRAU, March 22—The landing of American Marines in the St. Matthias Island at dawn March 20 met with only slight opposition. The landing party, commanded by Commodore Lawrence Riefsnider, was officially stated to have been a success in every phase.

Emirau, which is one of the northernmost islands in the Bismarck archipelago, is in the St. Matthias group and commands sea approaches to Rabaul and Kavieng.

Low and flat, it offers an excellent terrain for possible airfield construction from which it would be possible to launch a regular bombing campaign against Truk.

Its occupation by Southern Pacific forces completes the encirclement of Rabaul which began with the seizure of Green Island in February and the Admiraltys last month. It is estimated that 50,000 Japanese ground troops and artillery forces are now finally cut

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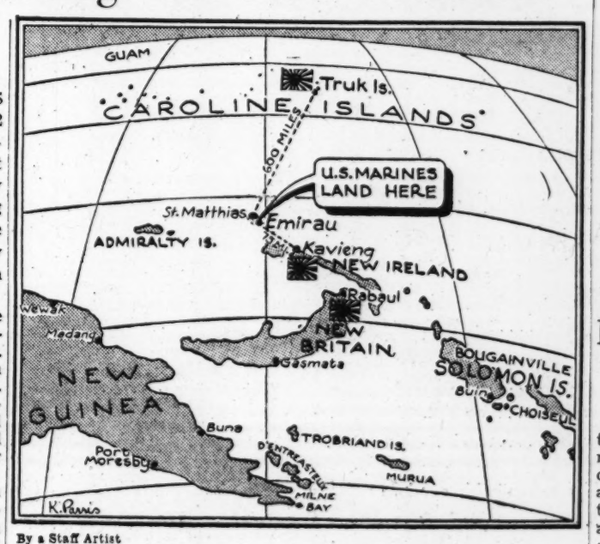

By a Staff Artist

Marines Land on Important Island

Strategic position of the St. Matthias Islands, where United States Marines have made a landing, is shown in its relation to the Solomons and New Guinea. The new landing cuts off supply lines to both Kavieng, New Ireland, and Rabaul on New Britain.